The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,919.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-Ship MADRAS, 680 Tons, 125 H. P., Commander J. James, will be despatched on the 11th April 1871.

	April.		April.
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave Colombo	19
„ Rutnagherry	12	„ Galle	20
„ Vingorla	12	„ Negapatam	23
„ Carwar	13	„ Madras	26
„ Mangalore	14	„ Coconada	27
„ Cannanore	14	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Tellicherry	15	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Calicut	15	„ Gopaulpore	29
„ Beypore	15		
„ Cochin	16		May.
„ Tuticorin	18	Arrive CALCUTTA	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on the 17th April, at noon.

	Apr.		May
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSSORAH	5
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Guadur	22	„ Fao	5
„ Muscat	24	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Linga	9
„ Linga	28	„ Bunder Abbas	10
„ Bushire	30	„ Muscat	12
	May	„ Guadur	14
„ Fao	2	„ Kurrachee	17
„ Mahomerah	2		
Arrive BUSSORAH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

FIRST CLASS £13 | SECOND CLASS £9

Children under 10 years at HALF FARE; under 2 years, FREE.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—FIRST CLASS, £10-16 per head; SECOND CLASS, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed FREE: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—FIRST CLASS, £3; SECOND CLASS, £2. CHILDREN over 3 and under 10 years at HALF FARE. FREE Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via SUEZ CANAL, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For farther particulars, and for freight and passage apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th April 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, WILLIAM STUART, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Clyde built Steam-ship ORCHIS, Captain M. CRAWFORD, 1,138 tons net register, and 200 h.p., to sail about 25th instant, can take about 25 first-class Passengers.

This fine Vessel, now on her first voyage, made the run from Suez to Bombay in thirteen days and a-half. She is of the highest class in Lloyds' Register, the Liverpool Underwriters' List, and Veritas.

Passage Money, Rs. 500.

Apply to BENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 15th April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.,) Captain E. J. BAKER, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	„ „ 650	„ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 8th April 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P., Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 13th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 11th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez		£30
Ditto	Brindisi	£40
Ditto	Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz:—

On the Outward voyage at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, and ADEN; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines at Table.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows:—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ANNA HENDERSON, Captain HENDERSON, from Calcutta, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Henderson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's side.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature, and all Freight must be paid to us, and to us only.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners,
Ship Anna Henderson.

Bombay, 10th April 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Domestic 26 lbs.
7 ditto Grey Shirtings 11 lbs.
9 ditto ditto 10 lbs.
5 Cases Prints
On account of the concerned—
16 Bales Grey Shirtings 8½ lbs.

Hummum Street, 12th April 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matters of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT 1866, and of the KATTIAWAR TRADING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Order, dated the 11th day of April 1871, made by the HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, it was ordered that MICHAEL ROONAN, the Liquidator of the said Company, BE AT LIBERTY to RESIGN the OFFICE of LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, unless good and sufficient cause to the contrary be shown, in the Chambers of the Sitting Judge, on TUESDAY the 25th day of April, instant, at 10½ A.M. And it was further ordered, that if the resignation of the said Michael Roonan be accepted, that the Sitting Judge will, at the same time and place, proceed to appoint an Official Liquidator in the place and stead of the said Michael Roonan.—Dated this 11th day of April 1871.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SHARES, standing on the Calcutta and Bombay Registers, of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation) WERE FORFEITED on the 25th day of March 1871, for NON-PAYMENT of the FIFTH CALL and ACCRUED INTEREST.

Calcutta Register Nos. 1,524, 1,525, 38, 486, 404, 405, 1,887, 110, 3,951, 5,270.

Bombay Register Nos. 3,555 3,629, 4,980, 5,317, 1,495, 319, 3,528, 1,550, 1,551.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, SADANUND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

Just Published, Rs. 23/8 Cash.

BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.—FOURTH EDITION; revised, corrected and enlarged, by C. J. WILKINSON, B.A., Official Trustee of Bengal.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H.," at this Office.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, CRUTCHED FRIARS, MARK LANE.
BOMBAY ......RAMPART ROW.
CALCUTTA ...GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 35, 39, 45. Half pints 12.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 28.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive Orders, for execution in London, for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen F. O. B. in London; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

*** Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SPECIAL NIGHT FOR FAMILIES.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 12TH APRIL 1871,

THE

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY

WILL APPEAR

FOR THE NINTH TIME THIS SEASON.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

OF THE

"LUNGS-CRACKING" COMEDY OF

KHODABUX.

☞ Reserved Seats secured, and Tickets had, at the ORIENTAL EXCHANGE, Fort, and at the CHABOOK PRESS, Dhobe Talao.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above CORPORATION was HELD on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, the registered Office of the Corporation, at which the following Resolutions were passed and confirmed:—

Proposed by Lewis Gonsalves, Esq., seconded by Muncherjee Cowasjee, Esq.—"That the resignation of Mr. Roonan, the present Liquidator of the Corporation, be accepted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Muncherjee Cowasjee, Esq., seconded by Cowasjee Nowrojee Cooper, Esq.—"That Mr. Madhowra Bhaskerjee be appointed Liquidator of the Corporation in the place of Mr. Roonan, resigned, and that his remuneration be considered at the final winding-up of the Corporation."—Carried unanimously.

J. BROOKS, Chairman.

Dated this 11th April 1871.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation) will be HELD in the Office of the New Bank of Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April 1871, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the progress made in the liquidation, with a Statement of the position thereof. It will also be proposed at said Meeting, with reference to the final winding-up of the Bank, that the present Members of the Shareholders Committee and their Successors in Office jointly and severally be appointed the persons authorised on the part of the Bank to inspect the Accounts when they shall have been prepared, showing how the liquidation of the Bank has been conducted, as contemplated by Sub-Section 10 of Section 95 of Act XIX. of 1857, under the provisions of which Act the Bank is being wound up.

WILLIAM RODGIE.

11th April 1871.

A SOLID MAHOGANY SYMPATHETIC GRAND PIANOFORTE, brass bound, with 7 Octaves, by SOUNDY & Co., to be DISPOSED OF, as the Owner is shortly proceeding to England.

The Piano was purchased new in May 1869, and is in good order.

LOWEST PRICE, Rs. 900,

Or it may be hired at Rs. 30 a month, if taken for 18 months, with option to hirer to purchase at any time, at the price named, deducting moneys paid for hire in the meantime.

The Piano may be seen at Mr. CLEVELAND'S BUNGALOW, Breach Candy, any evening between 5 and 6 on a previous appointment being made.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY (Forwarding Agents to the P. & O. Co.) LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES.

Bond or deliver Goods as required.

Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to F. MOOLJEE & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

B. I. S. N. COMPANY (LIMITED).

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MARINE ENGINEERS' and CABIN STORES for the Company's Steamers for one year, commencing from date of acceptance of Tenders, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 17th April 1871.

All Stores are to be delivered at the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon free of charge, in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will be required to enter into a contract and to deposit security for the due fulfilment of the same.

Forms of Tenders and further information may be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th March 1871.

CAUTION.—To all whom it may concern, NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA RAHIMBHAI ALLOOBHOY, son of the late Alloobhoy Peeroo, died intestate at Bombay, on the 21st day of December last, leaving considerable immoveable and moveable properties at Bombay and other places.

As the Sole Widow and Representative of the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, I give Notice, and all the parties, to whom any of the said immoveable properties are rented, not to give the rent of the said properties to any person or persons, without my written directions, and any persons holding any moveable and immoveable properties in trust for the said Rahimbhai Alloobhoy, deceased, or any person or persons owing any sum or sums of money to him or on account of his estate, are also warned against parting with the same to any person or persons without my written consent or direction to that effect, and if, after this notice, any person or persons pay to any one rent or any part thereof, or part with the property in trust, or pay any sum or sums of money as aforesaid, he, she, or they shall do so at his, her, or their peril, and will hold him, her, or them responsible for the same.

HEERBAI,
Widow of Rahimbhai Alloobhoy.

Bombay, 27th March 1871.

WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA.

SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1871, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

R. FELL & SON have received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in East Street, on the above date, BUNGALOW No. 11, New Neutral Lines, now occupied by Colonel Lucas.

This Building contains Drawing and Dining Rooms, two large and two small Bed-rooms, two Dressing-rooms, five Bath-rooms, a Pantry, a large Porch, and open Verandah.

The Out-houses consist of four Stables, a double Coach-house, ten Servants' Houses, Cook-room, Godown, and Bullock Shed.

The whole are pucka-built of stone.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale, the remainder of the purchase-money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by the purchaser.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers.

Poona, 1st April 1871.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.
CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

NOTICES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WE have now been established in this Presidency upwards of Two Years, and we take an early opportunity of thanking our Friends for the support they have extended to our House. It is gratifying to us to observe that our desire to meet the requirements of the Indian Community, has been appreciated by those with whom we have had the honour of being connected in business.

During the period of our existence in Bombay, we have opened accounts with no fewer than 84 Regimental Messes:—

16 BATTERIES ARTILLERY.
4 REGIMENTS H. M.'s CAVALRY.
6 „ „ N. CAVALRY.
16 „ „ INFANTRY.
26 „ „ B. N. INFANTRY.
16 „ „ M. N. INFANTRY.
8 CLUBS.

The Testimonials we have received from Presidents of Messes during the current year, some of which we annex, are a sufficient guarantee, to those of our Indian friends who have not had transactions with us, that all Orders entrusted to us will be carefully attended to, and it is to be hoped will meet with the same happy result.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM MESS PRESIDENTS,
RECEIVED BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH.

Kamthi, 5th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying that all our orders during the past year have been most carefully and promptly executed, and have always given entire satisfaction. All the Liquor we have got from you of every sort has always been found of first rate quality, and we have not a single complaint of any sort to make.

(Signed) C. RAIKES, Major,
Mess President D/20 R. A., Kamthi.

Cannanore, Malabar Coast.

Our Mess having for many months been supplied with Beer, Wines, &c., by Messrs. Payne & Co., Bombay, I have much pleasure in certifying that everything obtained from that Firm has invariably given satisfaction. If, when all was good, it is possible to mention one article as superior to others, I should certainly particularize the Beer.

In addition to the quality of their supplies I would wish to add my testimony to the great liberality which has characterized all their dealings. I would recommend all Messes to give them a trial. I feel convinced none would regret it.

(Signed) CHARLES WHITE, Asst. Surgeon D/20 R. A.,
Mess Secretary R. A.

Mhow, 4th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in informing you that during the two years we have obtained supplies from your Firm our orders have been promptly executed and to our entire satisfaction. The Beer especially has always been good, and the last supply of dry Champagne was excellent.

(Signed) GERALD H. KENNEDY, Capt.,
Mess President 3rd N. L. I.

Ahmedabad, 3rd Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the goodness of all stores supplied by Messrs. Payne and Co., Bombay, during the last two years. All orders have been carefully and promptly attended to by them.

S. FELLOWS, Major,
Mess President 8th Regiment Bombay N. I.

Aurungabad, 6th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Beer, Sparkling Wines, &c., supplied by Messrs. Payne and Company, since the establishment of their Firm in Bombay, to the Aurungabad Mess, have always been of the best quality and given universal satisfaction.

(Signed) M. P. MORIARTY, Captain,
Secretary Aurungabad Mess.

Ellichpore, 9th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in letting you know that all the supplies you have sent to the Ellichpore Mess have been excellent, and that your method of conducting business has been considered liberal.

(Signed) J. G. POLLOCK, Lieut.,
Secretary Ellichpore Mess.

Royal Artillery Mess, Kamptee, 17th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying that all orders from this Mess on your Establishment during the past year have been carried out with celerity and precision, and that the Wines, &c., supplied have been of good quality.

(Signed) H. M. FINLAY, Capt., R. A.,
President Mess Committee.

Hyderabad, Sind, 13th Feb. 1871.

I am glad to be able to say that all the Stores supplied by you to this Mess have given every satisfaction.

(Signed) H. F. GIBB, Capt.,
President C/E—R. H. A. Mess.

Kamptee, 5th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good quality of the Beer and Wine you have supplied to the Mess during the last year, and also to the prompt manner in which you have attended to our orders.

(Signed) A. N. CLAY, Capt.,
P. M. Committee 79th (Cameron Highlanders).

Deesa, 4th Feb. 1871.

I am desired to state that all our orders have been carried out most satisfactorily by you.

(Signed) PHIL. JUSTICE, Lieut.,
Mess Secretary 108th.

Poona, 1st Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in stating that during the time the Mess 1st Light Cavalry has been dealing with your Firm, they have been supplied with the very best articles and given much satisfaction.

(Signed) C. A. LOCH, Major,
Mess President 1st Light Cavalry.

Neemuch, 5th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Beer and Wines supplied to the Mess by Messrs. Payne and Co., Bombay and Poona, have given universal satisfaction, and that all orders have been promptly attended to.

(Signed) MOSLEY MAYNE, Lieut.,
Mess President 3rd Light Cavalry.

Seroor, 6th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in stating that the goods supplied by you to the Regimental Mess invariably gave satisfaction, and that all orders have been promptly and carefully carried out by you.

(Signed) C. D. LA TOUCHE, Major,
Mess President Poona Horse.

Jacobabad, 8th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the orders we have given you during the past year have been carried out to the satisfaction of the Officers of the Brigade.

(Signed) E. SWATMAN REYNOLDS, Lieut.,
Mess Secretary, Sind Horse Brigade

Poona, 14th Feb. 1871.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the stores which you have from time to time supplied to the Mess of H. M.'s 9th N. I., and also to the highly satisfactory manner in which you have executed any order entrusted to you.

(Signed) G. W. HANSON, Major,
Mess President H. M.'s 9th N. I.

Mhow, 9th Feb. 1871.

I have the pleasure to state that the Draught Beer supplied by you to the Mess of the 14th N. I. has been much approved of.

(Signed) F. E. FRANCIS, Lieut.-Colonel,
Late P. M. Committee 14th N. I.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1871.

The Officers of the 21st N. I., or Marine Battalion, have been very well satisfied with all the supplies they have received from your Firm during the last year.

(Signed) R. DEEY HASSARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Mess President.

Secunderabad, 9th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the various Wines and Brandies supplied by you to the Mess 24th Regiment M. N. I. during the past two and a-half years. Also to your prompt and careful execution of all orders.

(Signed) C. L. PEREIRA, Major,
Mess President 24th Regiment M. N. I.

Kamptee, 6th Feb. 1871.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the Beer, and other supplies received from you for the Mess of the Regiment, and the promptitude with which all orders have been executed.

(Signed) W. M. DICKENSON, Capt.,
P. M. Committee 1st Regiment M. N. I.

Raepore, 13th Feb. 1871.

I have the pleasure to inform you that you have carried out all our orders for supplies to our satisfaction.

(Signed) CHAS. SHEPPARD, Lieut.,
Mess Secretary 11th Regiment M. N. I.

Seetabuldee, Nagpore, 22nd March 1871.

Our transactions with your Firm have not been large—as we have no dining Mess—but such little Indents of ours as you have met have given great satisfaction in their results.

(Signed) J. WALLACE, Lieut.-Colonel,
President and Secretary Mess 20th Regiment M. N I.

Bolarum, 8th Feb. 1871.

I have the pleasure to inform you that our Mess has been much pleased with the supplies furnished us by you. The Wines were considered excellent.

(Signed) G. A. BURN, Surgeon,
Secretary Bolarum Mess.

Hingolee, Deccan, 7th Feb. 1871.

I beg to state that the Beer, Wines, and Spirits supplied by you during the past year to the Hingolee Mess, of the Hyderabad Contingent, have given every satisfaction.

(Signed) W. WELDON, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Hingolee Mess Committee.

Byculla Club, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1871.

All orders that have been executed by you on account of the Club have, I believe, given perfect satisfaction.

(Signed) F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

The following exhibit the number of Messes our Calcutta firm has supplied. Annexed will be found some of the numerous Testimonials received from Presidents of Messes:—

11 Regiments of British Cavalry.
82 Regiments of British Infantry.
7 Brigades of Royal Horse Artillery.
53 Brigades of Royal Foot Artillery.
26 Regiments of Bengal and Madras Cavalry.
61 Regiments of Bengal Infantry.
11 Regiments of late Bengal Infantry.
15 Regiments of Bombay and Madras Infantry
22 Miscellaneous Regiments.

288 Messes.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
[CONTINUED.]

TESTIMONIALS OF REGIMENTAL MESSES,
RECEIVED BY THE CALCUTTA HOUSE.

Fort William, 27th Nov. 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that during the six months I was Mess President of the 20th Regiment, stationed in Fort William, I had great pleasure in dealing with the Firm of Messrs. Payne and Co. Every transaction we had was most satisfactory, and their Wine was much liked by all.

(Signed) A. W. L. MIREHOUSE, Capt.,
Mess President H. M. 20th Regiment.

Benares, 22nd March 1866.

As President of the Officers' Mess, 7th Dragoon Guards, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the very satisfactory manner in which all orders given you have been executed.

The articles supplied have invariably been of the best description, and for promptness of despatch I can, after years of experience, pronounce your House to be unequalled.

(Signed) F. T. BLUNT, Capt.,
President Officers' Mess 7th Dragoons.

Goruckpore, 28th April 1866.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellent quality of the goods supplied by you to the Mess of the 37th Regt. N. I., which has dealt with you for some five or six years.

(Signed) F. A. MONTRIOU, Lieut.,
Mess Secy. 37th N. I.

Saugor, Central India, 9th May 1866.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the quality of the articles you have supplied to the 4th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry during the last 8 years; to the prompt manner in which you have always attended to our orders; and to the liberal spirit in which you have so often met us in defraying the expense of losses.

I must in justice to you declare that your supplies have ever given great satisfaction to all the Officers of the Regiment.

(Signed) J. M. C. GALLOWAY, Capt.,
Mess Secy. Cadre 4th M. L. C.

Bijnore, en route to Jullundur, 27th March 1866.

I have very great pleasure in certifying to the fact of our Mess being in every way fully satisfied with the manner in which you have supplied it for nearly four years. We have never had reason to find fault with or return anything sent by you during that period, and your attention to our orders, whether large or small, has given us every reason to be satisfied.

(Signed) DUNCAN J. STEWART, Capt.,
Secy. Mess Committee 4th Goorkhas.

Ahmedabad, 14th April 1866.

The Officers of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry have great pleasure in testifying to the manner in which Messrs. Payne & Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta, have always served them during a course of two years. Their supplies of draught Beer, &c., to the Mess of the Regiment were invariably excellent, and all orders attended to carefully and quickly, giving such satisfaction that their custom has always been recommended when it lay in the power of the Mess to do so.

(Signed) W. A. SALMON, Lieut.,
17th B. N. I.

Ferozepore, 10th June 1866.

Certified that Messrs. Payne & Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta, have supplied the Mess 15th Loodianah Seikhs, for many years, and have always given the highest satisfaction.

(Signed) R. W. GLASSE, Capt.,
Mess President 15th Regt. N.I.

Rawul Pindee, 26th March 1866.

I have great pleasure in certifying to the uniform good quality of the Beer and Wines received during seven years from Messrs. Payne & Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta; and I wish to add also that in accounts, I have met with the greatest politeness and consideration.

(Signed) A. ETESON, Asst. Surgn.,
Mess President 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Lucknow, 20th April 1866.

Payne and Co. have supplied the Officers' Mess 55th Regiment with Beer, &c., since the Regiment has been in Calcutta; the quality of all articles supplied has been of the very best, and all orders have met with immediate attention.

(Signed) W. H. ROWLAND, Capt.,
P. M. Committee 55th Regt.

Benares, 1st April 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that you have supplied our Mess with Beer, Cigars, &c., since our arrival in India in November 1864. We always received them in excellent order and of very good quality, particularly the Draught Beer, and Cigars, &c. All communications with your Firm have been answered and attended to with the utmost promptness and civility.

(Signed) G. MARRINER, Capt.,
Mess President 58th Regt.

Nowshera, 30th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the manner in which Messrs. Payne & Co. have always treated us, and the satisfaction which they have given the Mess. All our orders having been promptly attended to, the articles supplied being always of first-rate quality.

(Signed) EDWARD CARTER, Capt.,
90th Light Infantry, Mess President.

Umballa, 24th March 1866.

I have great pleasure in stating that the Regiment has been perfectly satisfied with every article supplied to them by your Firm, and the great promptitude with which all orders have been executed.

(Signed) H. L. CAFE, Capt.,
H. M.'s 94th Regt.

Ferozepore, 25th March 1866.

As our Mess has dealt with your Firm for a considerable time, I have much pleasure in testifying to the great care and attention you have always shown in executing orders, and also to the very good quality of the Beer, &c., supplied by you to this Mess.

(Signed) H. I. E. FORD, Lieut.,
Mess Manager Officer's Mess A-19 R. A.

Barrackpore, 27th March 1866.

As President of the Royal Artillery Mess here, I have much pleasure in testifying to the very good quality of your supplies, and the prompt manner in which all orders have been attended to by your Firm.

(Signed) ED. T. HUME, Capt.,
Royal Artillery.

Nusseerabad, 30th March 1866.

The supplies we have from time to time received from Messrs. Payne & Co. have always been of excellent quality, and we have always found the Firm obliging and attentive to orders sent.

(Signed) W. M. BOLTON, Major,
Mess President 106th Light Infantry.

Jhansie, 23rd April 1866.

Messrs. Payne and Co. have supplied the Mess of the 10th Bengal Lancers with Beer, &c., for several years. The quality of their supplies has generally been excellent, and they have always attended promptly to the orders sent them.

(Signed) A. T. ARMSTRONG, Major,
President Mess Committee 10th Bengal Lancers.

Jubbulpore, 3rd April 1866.

I have much pleasure to state that the Officers of the Regiment have at all times spoken with satisfaction regarding the quality of your supplies forwarded for the use of the Officers' Mess, and I may add that our dealings have been carried on in a very satisfactory manner.

(Signed) W. RAMSAY, Major,
President Mess Committee 10th Regt. M. N. I.

Fort William, 25th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Messrs. Payne and Co. have supplied the Mess of the 34th Regt N. I. with *Wines, Beer*, &c., and that they have given every attention to supply good articles, and have always shown a readiness to make allowance where goods have not turned out good.

(Signed) G. J. PASLEY, Captain,
Mess President 34th Regt. N. I.

Peshawur, 24th April 1866.

The quality of the Beer, &c., supplied by you to our Mess, while I was Mess Manager, I have much pleasure in stating was always of the best quality, and invariably gave satisfaction.

(Signed) T. S. BARRY, Asst. Surgn.,
Late Mess Manager Jullunder R. A. Mess.

Lucknow, 31st March 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that the goods supplied by you to the Mess have always been of the best quality, and given great satisfaction.

(Signed) J. L. FERRIS, Lieut.,
Mess Manager 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Peshawur, 27th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the supplies of all descriptions which you have furnished to the Mess 9th Bengal Cavalry have invariably been good, and met with the approval of the members of the Mess.

(Signed) H. T. OLDFIELD, Capt.,
President Mess Committee 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Mooltan, 31st March 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that while President of the Mess 15th B. C., I had every reason to be satisfied with the quality of your supplies, and with the manner in which you attended to all the orders sent to you.

(Signed) H. M. GREENHOW, Surgn.,
Late Mess President 15th Bengal Cavalry.

Saugor, 25th March 1866.

I certify that the Officers' Mess 1-7th Royal Fusiliers has been supplied by Messrs. Payne & Co., Calcutta, with Bass's Beer in hogsheads, and it has always been found of first rate quality, and arrived in good condition.

(Signed) A. BENNETT, Capt.,
P. M. Committee 1-7th Royal Fusiliers.

Seetapore, 24th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your supplies to our Mess, and that you have invariably attended to our orders with promptitude.

(Signed) WM. T. BAKER, Capt.,
P. M. Committee 1-12th Regt.

Rawul Pindee, 26th March 1866.

I have great pleasure in stating that the Officers of the 79th Highlanders consider the Beer as particularly good that you have supplied to the Mess during the past year. I shall certainly get our next supply from you, as the Beer contained in the hogsheads you sent us, was the best I have ever tasted in India.

(Signed) P. PERCIVAL, Capt.,
P. M. Committee 79th Highlanders.

Agra, 9th April 1866.

I am glad to be able to state that we have always been satisfied in our dealings with your Firm.

(Signed) A. T. WINTLE, Lieut.,
Mess President 7-22 R. A.

Rawul Pindee, 26th March 1866.

Payne & Co. supplied the Mess of the 5th Battalion Bengal Artillery with Wines, &c., during three years, sending them to the Frontier Post of Thayet-myo, in Burmah, in very good order. Having been Mess President during a great portion of the time, I am glad to certify to this.

(Signed) A. ETESON, Asst.-Surgeon,
Formerly Mess President Arty. Division Mess, Thayet-myo.

Campbellpore, 29th March 1866.

I have the pleasure to state that the Beer, &c., supplied by you to the Regiment have given satisfaction.

(Signed) J. C. LOCKWOOD, Capt.,
Mess President 20th Hussars.

Umballa, 24th March 1866.

I have great pleasure in stating that for the last year and a-half since I have been President of the Mess Committee, the cask Beer (with which you have regularly supplied us), and other stores, have given great satisfaction.

(Signed) C. P. LANE, Capt.,
President Mess Committee 21st Hussars.

Deolee, 6th April 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that the cask Beer you have supplied to our Mess has been approved of.

(Signed) J. D. CRAWFORD, Surgeon,
Mess Manager 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
[TESTIMONIALS CONTINUED.]

2nd Regt. C. I. Horse, Goonah, C. I., 24th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in testifying that the quality of the goods supplied by you during the year I have acted as Mess President has been uniformly good.

(Signed) C. B. HORSBURGH, Lieut.,
H. M. 2nd Regt. C. I. H.

Ferozepore, 30th March 1866.

The Wines, Beer, &c., supplied to the Mess by Messrs. Payne & Co., Calcutta, for the last nine months, during which time I had charge of the Mess, have given very general satisfaction.

(Signed) W. M. HARNETT, Capt.,
P. M. Committee 97th Regt.

Debroghur, 24th April 1866.

I have the pleasure to state that we have been always quite pleased as to the quality of your supplies and to the manner which you have always attended to our orders.

(Signed) WM. O'BRIEN, Capt., R. A.,
Commanding Assam Local Artillery.

Dera Ismail Khan, 30th March 1866.

Payne & Co., Calcutta, supplied the Mess 1st Punjab Infantry with goods which have been of good quality. The Mess orders have always been promptly attended to.

(Signed) T. HIGGINSON, Lieut.,
Mess President 1st Punjab Infantry.

Dera Ghazee Khan, 26th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in stating that you have always treated our Mess very well. Your supplies have been invariably good, and our orders have always been promptly executed.

(Signed) S. BECKETT, Lieut.,
Mess President 2nd Sikhs.

Kohat, 3rd March 1866.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the quality of all goods you have supplied to the Mess 3rd N. I. Your Beer in wood is excellent, and the greatest care taken in packing.

(Signed) F. T. BAINBRIDGE, Capt.,
3rd Sikhs.

Bareilly, 26th March 1866.

I have the pleasure in certifying that the Beer, Wines, &c., of all sorts, which you have from time to time supplied the Mess 8th N. I., have been of excellent quality, and have given entire satisfaction.

(Signed) J. T. SHAKESPEAR, Col.,
Commanding 8th N. I.

Dacca, 24th March 1866.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and to thank you for the liberal manner in which you have treated the Mess, and the goods supplied by you to the Mess 17th N. I. have always given satisfaction.

(Signed) T. DAWES, Lieut.,
Secy. Mess Committee 17th N. I.

Rawul Pindee, 15th April 1866.

I have great pleasure in testifying that during the time I managed the Mess, the articles you furnished it with were generally of good quality. The cask Beer and Cheroots you lately sent up have been pronounced first-rate.

(Signed) H. W. GORDON, Lieut.,
20th Punjab N. I.

Peshawur, 4th April 1866.

Payne & Co. have supplied the Mess 27th Punjab Infantry with English-bottled Beer. It was very much approved of.

(Signed) C. E. HUNTER, Lieut.,
Mess Secy. 27th P. N. I.

"Finally, I wish to express in writing the great satisfaction I have had in all my transactions with your Firm, and that if I return to India, as I expect, I shall be happy to renew my connection with it."

(Signed) BERTIE GORDON, Colonel,
91st Highlanders.

Berhampore, 27th March 1866.

The Mess of the Detachment 27th Inniskillings has been supplied during its stay at Berhampore with Wine, &c., by Messrs. Payne & Co., who have always served it with the best articles procurable.

(Signed) J. W. F. BUXTON, Lieut.,
Mess President 27th Inniskillings.

Morar, Gwalior, 26th March 1866.

Relative to the quality of the goods supplied the Officers' Mess 34th Regt., I can safely say that during the time I have been President of the Mess, all articles supplied by you have been of the best description.

(Signed) G. W. PUGET, Capt.,
H. M.'s 34th Regt.

Shahjehanpore, 27th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in certifying that the supplies received by the Mess 36th Regt. (during the time I was Mess President), from your Firm, were always of good quality and gave satisfaction. I always found orders for supplies promptly and carefully attended to.

(Signed) M. C. MORRIS, Capt.,
H. M.'s 36th Regt.

Moradabad, 27th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellent quality of the Beer supplied by you to our Mess during the past year, in fact since we commenced dealing with you.

(Signed) R. LLOYD, Captain,
President Mess Committee, Left Wing, H. M. 36th Regt.

Subathoo, 27th March 1866.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the great satisfaction the Mess has always had in their business transactions with you. We have invariably found the Beer supplied by you to the Mess since the arrival of the regiment in India, to be excellent.

(Signed) P. H. EYRE, Capt.,
President Mess Committee H. M. 38th Regt.

PAYNE AND Co.'s PRICES CURRENT.

PAYNE & Co. beg to direct attention to recent landings of light Hocks, Moselles, Clarets, Chablis, Sauternes, Sparkling Hocks and Moselles, and light and full-bodied dry Champagnes, all Wines suitable for the approaching Season:—

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen, single Magnums and double Magnums.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 26, and 34 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 33 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts and Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

USEFUL TO
SPORTSMEN AND TRAVELLERS
IN GENERAL.

RAILWAY CANTEENS,
TIFFIN CASES,
AND
PIC-NIC BASKETS.

PIC-NIC BASKETS—Oblong Baskets of fine wicker, with handle and strong leather strap for lashing or carrying, fitted with the following requisites:—4 China Plates, 4 Steel Forks with Ivory Handles, 4 Knives with ditto, 4 Napkins, 4 small Glass Tumblers, 2 Boxwood Muffineers, a small Porcelain Jar with metal cover for Butter, 2 Flask-shaped Bottles with metal Screw Tops, and a Tin Box for Sandwiches or Biscuits. The Basket has spare space within it, which can be filled in at pleasure. It measures 17 in. by 11½ in. by 6 in.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S Cheap and Portable WINE CELLARET, useful also for Tourists' Excursions and Pic-nic Parties. This Cellaret consists of a strong Iron-ribbed Wicker Baskets secured by a strong strap, handle, and padlock, measuring 9½ in. by 9½ in. by 11 in. deep. It contains 4 round best Flint Glass Bottles, each to contain 1½ pint, fitted with Boxwood top-corks, and four Electro-plated Drinking Cups.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

N.B.—This article can be strongly recommended; it is in a most convenient, secure, and portable form for conveyance and use.

PIC-NIC or TRAVELLING BASKETS, unfitted, in extra strong Wicker Work,—

Large size, with division for 5 bottles, and spaces which can be filled in at pleasure, size 18 in. by 16 in. by 15 in......Rs. 10

Small size, with divisions for 2 bottles, and spaces, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 9 in. ......Rs. 5

THE TOURISTS' PATENT PORTABLE TUMBLER, well plated and neatly finished, in 3 parts, and capable of being shut up at pleasure, fitting, when so shut up, in a round box measuring 2½ in. in diameter and 1¾ in. in depth.—Price Rs. 2-8.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER and WEATHER GLASS, in handsome carved Gothic Case	30	0
Ditto ditto in plain Mahogany French-polished Case	20	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, 6 in., in handsome Leather Case	50	0
Ditto ditto 4 in	35	0
THERMOMETERS, divided on polished Boxwood, 10 in.	1	0
Ditto ditto Bevilled Edges	1	8
Ditto ditto with Enamelled Tubes	2	4
Ditto ditto ditto Fahrenheit and Reaumur	3	0
Ditto divided on Porcelain (Spirit)	3	0
Ditto ditto ditto (Mercury)	4	0
POCKET THERMOMETER, 4 in., Fahrenheit and Reaumur, divided on round polished Boxwood	3	0

The above Prices are Nett Cash with order.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS,
OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS,

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts.........Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name .... „ 25

Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT, DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.	Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35 to	40
ICE PALLS	30	
ICE TONGS	5	8
ICE PITCHERS	22	25
BUTTER POTS	10	35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother o'Pearl Handles	2	[illegible]
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8	15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25	35
MUSTARD POTS	6	8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8	15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35	
MUFFINEERS, singly	4	6
TOAST RACKS	8	25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10	20
CRUET STANDS	20	80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250	350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45	
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20	45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40	75
TANKARDS	15	45
DRINKING CUPS	25	65
PINT MUGS	10	12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20	35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8	20

SOUNDY & Co.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands.

	Rs.	Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28 to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15	20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35	40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10	15

All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.

	Rs.	Rs.
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
ARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set	2	
CASTANETTS, per Set	4	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	

FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value perch.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	178½
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	3 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250par.
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,690
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	162
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,015
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	315

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	13.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£1	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000*	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,450
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,540
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	925 ex-
1600	150	150		Broach Mills	285
800	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,465
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,010
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,135
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,670
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,100

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Jo.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
300	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	450
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,290
200	500	all	66½do.	Do. New	583
530	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	5,600
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co	5,500
250	2,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	,000	1,900		Framji Cowasji Press	960
200	6,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
2,350	5,000	1,500	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
300	,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	460
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	1,000	750	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras.	950
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	29
95	19		Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
			East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	
200	68	May '	Royal Bank	

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	75
	1,500	2,440		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities .... 4 per cent
Mercantile Bills .... 6 ,,

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Rogers, Major, 20th Punjaub Infantry, on leave, from Tullagunge.

Sherman, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Codrington, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.

Eales, Major, 25th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, to Panchgunny.

Yates, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on furlough, to Europe.

Drummond, Captain, 16th Regiment, on leave, to Coorg.

Cook, Colonel, 8th Regiment M. N. I., to rejoin, to Cannanore.

Mackenzie, Captain, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Beagin, Captain, 2nd Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to England.

Carew, Assistant Surgeon, 45th Regiment, to rejoin, to Madras.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 8th April 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

19th Regiment N. I.—Major W. B. Preston, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence of Major Hill, or until further orders.

22nd Regiment N. I.—Lieut. Col. T. Nuttall, to be officiating 2nd in command during Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett's absence.

Major R. Wallace, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty Asserghur.

The following arrangements in the 8th Regiment N. I. is confirmed:—

Major Fellowes, officiating Wing Officer, officiated as 2nd in command, in addition to his own duties, from 23rd March to 1st April 1871, vice Major Woodhouse.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State on the 3rd April 1871:—

Major T. Bell, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 30th N. I.

Major R. J. Castell, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 4th N. I.

Captain C. D. J. Dodd, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars.—Captain F. Montague, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieut. C. D. Bowers, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion—Surgeon J. Tulloch, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Paymaster (Honry-Major) T. N. Young, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Stoyle, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

So much of G. O. C. No. 146 of 25th February last, as relates to Captain W. W. Egerton, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, is cancelled.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 5th April 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

3rd Hussars—Colonel Vyre, for 60 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

3rd Hussars—Assistant Surgeon Harvey, for 60 days, from the 10th April 1871, on privilege leave.

Mahableshwur, 8th April, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Lieutenant and Adjutant Gunter, General Depot, from 28th March 1871 to 31st March 1871, inclusive, on privilege leave.

Major Bonner, Staff Corps, for 30 days, from the 12th instant, on privilege leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Montmorency, General Depot, for 50 days, from the 12th instant, on privilege leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. L. Dames, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bengal Establishment, has reported his arrival on the 19th November 1870.

Captain C. S. Noble, officiating Assistant Settlement Officer at Fyzabad, in Oudh, to officiate as City Magistrate of Lucknow, vice Captain F. Currie.

Mr. F. Kemp to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police in British Burmah, with effect from the 15th February 1871.

Mr. T. C. Speedy, District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, in Oudh, has been permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 15th March.

Mr. J. Prince, Superintendent, Lucknow City Police, is transferred to the Oudh District Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The title of "Raja Bahadoor" is conferred upon Coomar Chunder Nath Roy of Nattore as a personal distinction, in consideration of his various acts of liberality and philanthropy.

Under section 2 of Act XI. of 1871, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall exercise all the powers conferred on the Financial Commissioner by Act XVI. of 1865.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made from the date of the departure on leave of Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay:—

Mr. T. W. Biss to officiate in the 2nd class of the Financial Department, Mr. E. W. Kellner in the 3rd class, and Mr. T. G. Trevor in the 4th class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major A. Schmidt, of the 109th Foot, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division on the Establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Fraser, removed from his appointment on the Divisional Staff.

Colonel Richard Strachey, C.S.I., of the Royal Engineers, Inspector General of Irrigation Works, Department Public Works, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for one year, under the regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, as laid down in the G. G. Os. No. 338, dated 15th April 1861, No. 519, dated 10th May 1869, will again have effect during the absence this season of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, B. E. Bacon, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. B. Johnson, First Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Surgeon H. B. Hassard, of the 1st Battalion, 19th Foot, to be a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the period he may be in charge of the Presidency Circle, on the departure for England of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. W. Innes, M.D., C.B., or until further orders.

Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Deputy Adjutant General, to the Brigade Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Major-General S. J. Brown, C.B., V.C., who will vacate his appointment on the Brigade Staff on the 22nd inst., under the operation of G. G. O. No. 619 of 1870.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 25th December 1870:—

Presidency of Fort St. George.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Gillilan, Military Accountant and officiating Controller of Military Accounts, to be Controller of Military Accounts, vice Colonel Drury, deceased.

Major J. W. Rideout, Examiner of Commissariat Clothing and Stud Accounts, and officiating Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Gillilan.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Fasken, Examiner of Ordnance Accounts, and officiating Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing, and Stud Accounts, to be Examiner of Commissariat Clothing and Stud Accounts, vice Major Rideout.

Second Captain H. G. Pritchard, who has been appointed to officiate as Examiner of Ordnance Accounts in Madras G. O. No. 338, dated 20th December 1870, will continue to officiate as such, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Fasken, until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Elliot, Deputy Secretary to the Government, Military Department, Fort St. George, to officiate as Examiner, Pay Department, of that Presidency, during the absence on furlough to Europe, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Touch, or until further orders.

The permission to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs granted to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) G. C. Hatch, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, by G. G. O No. 87 of the 27th January 1871, is cancelled at his own request.

The services of Captain E. T. Thackeray, V.C., of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from the 17th Mar.

Colonel O. Hamilton, Paymaster, Allahabad Circle, to officiate as Presidency Paymaster during the absence on furlough to Europe of Colonel C. F. M. Mundy, or until further orders, with effect from the date of that officer's departure.

Colonel G. G. Anderson, formerly Paymaster at Lucknow, to officiate as Paymaster Allahabad Circle, during the period Colonel Hamilton may officiate as Presidency Paymaster, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant B. J. Goldie, R.E., Executive Engineer 4th grade, Hyderabad, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from 4th April.

Lieutenant W. North, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd grade and posted to the Central Provinces in the Railway Branch.

Mr. W. K. Stent is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd grade and posted to the Central Provinces in the Railway Branch.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1871:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. H. Bell, Central India.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. M. Luff, Hyderabad.

From 1st Grade Assistant to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. V. Rigby, Hyderabad.
Mr. H. Johnson, Punjab.
Mr. J. Ramsay, Central India.
Lieutenant W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Central India.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mr. H. L. Monk, Punjab.
Mr. C. V. McIvor, Punjab.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 1st April 1871.

With the sanction of Government, the following alterations in the relief of British troops are ordered:—

6th Foot, from Rawul Pindee, to Peshawur, at once.

38th Foot, from Peshawur, to Rawul Pindee, at once.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

62nd Foot.—Captain W. L. R. Scott to have rank as Captain, from the 14th of March 1867.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain H. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer 13th Native Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer at Barrackpore, vice Chambers. Dated 23rd March 1871.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Chesnaye to take medical charge of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, during the absence of Surgeon Clarke, on furlough. Dated 23rd March 1871.

40th Native Infantry.—Captain H. Morton, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Scott, who has obtained furlough. Dated 21st March 1871.

Captain Sir B. P. Bromhead, Bart., Adjutant, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Hutchinson, and to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties. Dated 21st March 1871.

Lieutenant H. D. Hutchinson, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Bromhead. Dated 21st March 1871.

22nd Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Captain C. H. Bridges to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion. Dated 21st March 1871.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Rowlands, V.C., having completed the qualifying period with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel from the 23rd of March 1871, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant, dated the 3rd of February 1866, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Colonel, F. W. Baugh, Bengal Infantry, lately employed in the Forest Department, is posted to Almorah, for general duty.

Captain S. B. Home, General List, Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred from the 22nd to the 13th Native Infantry, for duty.

Captain W. F. Tucker, General List, Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred from the 22nd Native Infantry to the 3rd Goorkha Regiment, for duty.

Ensign C. A. Morris, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. F. Beatson, Commanding Allahabad Division, with effect from the 1st December 1870.

With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant W. F. Cavaye, a probationer for the Staff Corps, and 2nd Wing Subaltern 18th Native Infantry, is, at his own request, permitted to rejoin his regiment, the 107th Foot.

The leave granted to Captain F. S. Hore, 39th Foot, in G. O. C. C. 14th March 1871, is cancelled.

The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are appointed to do duty at the Convalescent depots noted opposite their names, during the ensuing hot season:—

Assistant Surg. W. Millar, 4-22nd Royal Artillery, Murree.

Assistant Surg. W. W. Quintin, M.B., C.A., R. H. A., Nynee Tal.

Assistant Surgeon L. Corban, M.D., 21st Hussars, Kussowlie.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

4th Hussars.—Captain W. M. N. Kington, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant E. Williams, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. A. Cherry, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lane, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain G. F. Smith, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain F. B. Prinsep, to Calcutta, from the 1st March to the 31st August, to study the native languages.

Cornet J. F. D. Fordyce, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Peebles to England, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to retirement from the service.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain R. Harman, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. Hosack, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

36th Foot.—Paymaster J. Campbell, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board; and thence to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant A. Jobling, to remain in England, from the 1st September 1871 to the 28th February 1872, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. of the 25th April 1870.

Lieutenant L. Wyatt, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation; and thence to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Staff Corps.—Captain W. H. Garton, 1st Wing Subaltern 14th Native Infantry, to Simla, Nynee Tal, and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Colonel J. Barrett, doing duty at Rawul Pindee, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Earle, doing duty at Dinapore, to Nynee Tal and Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Late 15th Native Infantry.—Captain L. E. Evans, attached to the 34th Native Infantry, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Camp, 3rd April 1871.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

21st Hussars.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bannatyne McLeod to be Colonel, from the 9th of December 1870.

16th Lancers.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in Chief in India permits Lieutenant Graham E. W. G. Hamond to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission; and is pleased to make the following promotion:—

Cornet Henry Graham to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hamond, who retires. Dated 27th March 1871.

20th Hussars.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India permits Lieutenant Laud Kavanagh, of the 20th Hussars, to retire from the service, by the resignation of his commission. Dated 27th March 1871.

41st Foot.—Subject to approval by Her Majesty, the Commander-in-Chief in India permits Captain George Robert Miller to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission; and is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Lieutenant Francis David Webb to be Captain, by purchase, vice Miller, who retires. Dated 27th March 1871.

Ensign Foster Lechmere Wade to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Webb, promoted. Dated 27th March 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Surgeon Major J. B. Harrison, M.D., to be Medical Storekeeper, at Allahabad, vice Clifford, who retires from the service. Dated 27th March 1871.

Captain H. A. Plowden, Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred from the 13th to the 22nd Native Infantry, for duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Brevet Major C. R. Hill, D Battery, A Brigade, to Cashmere and Ladakh, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain A. J. Ogilvie, B Battery, D Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain E. S. Burnett, A Battery, A Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant and Local Captain H. M. Robertson, A Battery, F Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant P. C. Whalley, A Battery, A Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. E. Turner, D Battery, A Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant G. R. R. Poole, to Murree and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant J. H. Hutchinson, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Cornet C. H. V. Garbett, to Purulia, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Forde, 5th Brigade, to Cashmere and northern portions of India, for six months, from date of leaving Madras, on private affairs.

Captain and Local Major J. H. Brown, H Battery, 8th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain and Local Major P. C. Anderson, No. 4 Battery, 25th Brigade, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain and Local Major M. M. FitzGerald, F Battery, 19th Brigade, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

2nd Captain W. Gilmour, A Battery, 8th Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Captain C. E. Nairne, B Battery 19th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

2nd Captain S. Cargill, No. 5 Battery, 22nd Brigade, to Kussowlie and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. de Marylski, B Battery, 19th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. Bell, F Battery, 16th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Quartermaster J. R. Thomson, 8th Brigade, to Bombay, from the 6th March to the 5th April, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major D. Simpson, Paymaster, to Mussoorie, from the 10th April to the 10th October, on private affairs.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant R. G. F. Pigott, Instructor of Musketry, to the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Chippindall, C.B., to the Neilgherry hills, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Quartermaster C. M'Lagan, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

37th Foot.—Surgeon J. Ekin, M.B., to Cashmere, from the 15th May to the 15th September, on private affairs.

38th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hughes, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

39th Foot.—Captain E. Gatty, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Major T. N. Young, Paymaster, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot.—Lieutenant V. C. E. Parker, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

107th Foot.—Ensign G. Christie, to Purneah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign A. Batson, to Purneah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Major-General C. A. Barwell, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Colonel C. J. Robarts, Commandant 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Ranee Khet, Deyrah and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain A. R. Chapman, Adjutant 1st Bengal Cavalry, to Simla, from the 1st May to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant C. J. Walter, Adjutant 8th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving his regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. M'L. Mills, 2nd Wing Subaltern 10th Native Infantry, to Simla and Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant H. O. Woodhouse, 2nd Wing Subaltern 9th Native Infantry, to Cashmere, from the 17th April to the 17th August, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Late 3rd European Regiment.—Captain G. W. Holdsworth, 2nd Wing Subaltern 1st Native Infantry, to the hills north of Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

British Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon W Johnston, M.D., doing duty with the 92nd Foot, to Bombay, from the 21st March to the 19th April, to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH APRIL.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d to £2 10s. 0d,	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Harve......	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d.	
Overland ..Steamers		£4 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s, 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Barham	Phillips	Singapore, Feb. 18.
	City of Seringapatam	Murray	London, Dec. 31.
	Donna Maria	Meikle	Newcastle, Oct. 20.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, April 5.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Atalanta (s)	Hyde	Liverpool.
	Madras (s)	James	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	H.M.S. Forte	Fairfax	Persian Gulf.

The ship Westminster, Gross, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Corinna, to Bremen.
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Constance, to Hongkong.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Orchis, s, 5 cases cheese, J Jehangheerjee.

FROM LONDON.

Orchis, s, 5 cases hardware, &c H E H Tar Momed & Co.

Cartago Nova, s, 85 cases oilmanstore, 10 cases confectionery, &c the L A & A Company.

Robinson Crusoe, 51 cases paper, H B Jeejeebhoy; 5 cases candles, 91 cases oilmanstore, and 6 cases biscuits, the London A & A Company; 21 cases books and paper, Volkart Brothers; 21 bales papers, C E N Mohomed; 21 cases iron safes, N & B Wadia & Co.

The Tweed, 12 cases sauterne, Payne & Co.

Glenduror, 8 hhds pale ale, N J Moolla.

Singapore, s, 5 packages leather strappings, &c., F Bomanjee.

City of York, 2 cases sulphuric acid, J Dadabhoy.

City of Brussels, 6 cases hardware, D Canjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Europe, 126 cases brandy, S Merwanjee & Co,

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calcutta, 300 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 90 bales cotton, Ebram; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Rialto, 60 bales cotton, C Madowdass; 145 bales cotton, N Premchund; 30 bales cotton, K Valljee; 4 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass; 89 bales cotton, M Damoder; 250 bales hemp, L Narronjee.

Ophelia, 66 bales cotton, B Manchund; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 29 bales cotton, P Luckmeechund; 131 bales cotton, Watson Bogle & Co; 40 bales cotton, C Ebram; 400 bales cotton, G Tippet & Co; 270 bundles galls, and 180 nux vomica, C Jadowjee; 47 bales cotton, N Mooljee; 111 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 51 bales cotton, V Wagjee.

Jeypore, 200 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co; 105 bales cotton, V Manchund; 175 bales cotton, B Chuneelall; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 35 bales cotton, G. Chintamon.

Challenge, 28 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Robert Kerr, 136 bales cotton, V Poonsy & Co.

Antrim, 220 bales cotton, M Hurackchund; 100 bales cotton Blay & Mackintosh; 65 bales cotton, E Hurgovandass; 106 bales cotton, H Cursondass.

Thunderbolt, 150 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 300 bundles mowra seeds, D Merwanjee & Co.

Sam Mendel, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 67 bales cotton, N Manordass.

Bonnie Dundee, 1,000 bundles cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Romania, 53 bales cotton, V Govindjee; 47 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 45 bales cotton, C Naronjee; 59 bales cotton, L Ramdyall.

Orchis, s, 60 bales wool, V Jairam; 40 bales wool, D Mathooradass; 50 bales wool, R Cullianjee; 50 bales wool, R Vussonjee; 20 bales cotton, D Mathooradass; 180 bales cotton, C Pitamber; 50 bales wool, J Pursotum; 6 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 70 bales cotton, G Kuttow & Co; 50 bales wool, N Mooljee.

Cartago Nova, s, 50 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 65 bales wool, P Kessowjee; 142 packages pepper, S Mooljee; 25 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Tethys, 65 bales cotton, L Enderjee; 71 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.

Oberon, 112 bales cotton, C Dewraz; 51 bales cotton, B Moorarjee; 281 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 55 bales cotton, C Dewjee.

Surat, s, 33 bales cotton, A Blascheck & Co; 125 bales wool, J Narondass.

FOR LONDON.

Surat, s, 16 bales silk, S Abraham.

Deccan, s, 9 bales hide, C Nanjee; 81 cases mother o' pearl shells, C Nanjee.

Durham, s, 50 cases olibanum, and 19 kegs aloes secotra, M Jewraz; 4 cases fishmaws, C Peeroo.

Varuna, 140 bags saltpetre, L Sewjee; 1,400 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat, s, 150 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co; 50 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

Deccan, s, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat, s, 65 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Caldew, 425 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat, s, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Baringa, 2,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Corinna, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 250 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 3,200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat, s, 935 packages silk, 20 bags pepper, and 10 slabs tin, A Tait.

FOR HAVRE.

Durham, s, 61 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Varuna, 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Princess Dagmar, 200 bags mustard seed, D Merwanjee & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa, s, 3 boxes Cambay stone, C Nanchund; 5 chests M opium, C Dulcharam; 5 chests M opium, N Gunesdass; 11 chests M opium, T Gunshadass; 9 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 5½ chests M opium, D Ramsook, 8 chests M opium, T Ramchund; 7 packages E teeth, E Noordin, 1 bale cotton, J Peerbhoy; 10 chests M opium, G Seenghanee; 8 chests M opium, H A Esmall; 25½ chests M opium, D C Tata; 21 chests M opium, H A Esmall & Co; 13 chests M opium, R Alladinbhoy; 16 chests M opium, D Dinnagur & Co; 20 chests M opium, S Nusserwanjee; 19 chests M opium, R Khimjee; 10 chests M opium, F Ameejee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa, s, 1 chest M opium, N Mooltanchund; 10 chests M opium S E Sassoon; 75 chests M opium, D Ramsook; 8 chests M opium, C Dulcharam; 22 chests M opium, G Seenghanee; 11 chests M opium, B Joomuckram; 9 chests M opium, G Gopenath; 26 chests M opium, A Habibbhoy.

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PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Piano Solo, "Rakoczi Indulo," Hungarian March.
Vocal Quartette, "Thuringian Volkslied"
Violin Solo, "Le Rève"
Chorus (for Men's voices), "The Wanderer" .... W. Fischer.
Duet (for Soprano and Baritone), "Vedi, o cara, tal Sacchetto" .... Ricci.

PART II.

Chorus (for Men's voices), "Chase away, dear one". O. Lorenz.
Piano Solo, "La Chasse" .... A de Kontski.
Baritone Solo, "The Snow lies white" .... Sullivan.
Soprano Solo, "The Nightingale's Trill" .... W. Ganz.
Catch, "Would you know my Celia's charms" .... Webbe.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STEUART—GOSLIN—At St. Andrew's Kirk, by the Rev. J Paton, M.A., Thomas Steuart, Esq., Merchant, Bombay, to Catherine Elizabeth, second daughter of W. W. Goslin, Esq., Commissariat Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARBERY—April 5th, at Umritsur, the wife of Mr. C. B. Carbery, Assistant Inspector of Schools, of a daughter.

SULLEN—April 1st, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. S. Sullen, (junr. of a son.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—April 6th, at Nungumbaukum, Margaret Maria Ann wife of Mr. W. H. Taylor, aged 32 years, 3 months and 15 days

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1871.

WE should be glad, if the present state of negotiations would permit of its being given without detriment to public interests, to have some information as to the progress and present prospects of General Goldsmid's mission to settle the boundary between Persia and Mekran, for we may assume it is no secret that such is the object of the mission. As the General has returned with his staff to Gwadur, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some conclusion has been arrived at, and that either a reasonable limit has been finally put to Persian aggression by the definition of a hard-and-fast line of frontier, or that the demands of the Persian Commissioner as to boundary have been found so utterly unreasonable and insolent as to have led to an entire suspension of the negotiations.

We wish we could believe that the former has been the result, but we much fear it is not the case. The course of diplomatic business is not wont to run so smooth as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at in so short a time as has elapsed since General Goldsmid's arrival at Bampur, and we are forced to the conclusion that our envoy, foiled by the impudent pretensions and attitude of Persia, has been obliged to suspend, if not entirely break off all attempts at a settlement and retire to the coast. We would beg our readers to refer to our issues of February 7 and 28, and March 20, 1870, addressing an appeal to the powers-that-be on this important subject, articles which, on the above supposition, have proved singularly prophetic, and we now again earnestly express our hope that this state of things will not be allowed to go on from bad to worse. Persia wishes nothing more entirely than that this question should be postponed, to give her time to push her encroachments further east into Panjgur and Kej, in the certainty that any eventual settlement will be made on the basis of the *status quo* at the time. If no active measures follow the failure of our mission, it will be merely equivalent to our sentencing Persia in the words of honest Dogberry, "Dost thou hear, thou naughty"—"varlet, thou art to continue."

We recorded, a year ago, our belief that the Persian claims include the whole of Panjgur, Kej, and Gwadur, with the coast as far as some point nearly midway between Gwadur and Kurrachee, and that, *for the present*, they would be content with this moderate slice of territory. On this point we should indeed be glad to be set right, if we are wrong, but we have reason to believe this prodigious demand is anything but an exaggeration. We have already indicated, as far as our lights go, the only safe course open to us. Gwadur and Kej *must* remain either independent or be taken under our protection, and we should at once take steps, openly or otherwise, to give material aid to the chief of Kej, who is a vassal of our ally the Khan of Khelat. The frontier *de facto*, which it would now be impossible without actual war to push back further west, would appear to be a line through the Dusht on the coast, passing northward between Toomp and Baho to westward of Panjgur, and this line, or some approximation to it, as found advisable, should be insisted on. The acquisition of Gwadur will, in our opinion, be found to be a political necessity sooner or later, and no more effectual check could be given to the further advance of Persia along the seaboard.

Since we last wrote on this subject, the position of independent Mekran has altered for the worse very considerably. The Persians have permanently and strongly occupied Pishin or Pishing with troops and artillery. This means that they have debouched from the rugged mass of mountains south of Bampur, and established themselves at the opening of the great and well-cultivated valley extending east and west through Kej. They have occupied silently the key of the whole country, and threaten Choubar and Gwadur, while the valley of Kej lies invitingly open, as a street, by which they can advance to Kelat or Beyla. Mund, the only remnant of independent Mekran, is thus virtually in their hands, and Toomp is the next district to follow. Toomp is yet a part of Kej, but is in imminent danger. We earnestly entreat the attention of our statesmen to the existing critical state of things, and repeat that when Kej is once crushed or occupied, or even submits to pay tribute, it will be too late to interfere effectually. The Persian frontier will then be within one hundred miles of the river Hubb, our Sind frontier.

WHILE we are inclined to the opinion of the gentleman quoted by Mr. Stephen on the subject of rules of evidence, and to say that the best bill would take this form, "All rules of evidence are hereby abolished," we cannot, in the least, doubt that there are rules of evidence, nor that every one who investigates any question, consciously or unconsciously, acts upon rules. Mr. Stephen himself, in citing a passage from Mr. Froude, showed that the historian subjected his conclusions to certain tests. He had to ascertain what evidence there was available, what portion of this so-called evidence was credible, the varying degrees of credibility to be attached to different portions, what was and what was not relevant to the issue—in the case cited from Mr. Froude whether Mary was or was not an accomplice in Darnley's murder. But when all this was done, and done well, the verdict depended on the soundness of Mr. Froude's judgment. In other words, on the keenness and justness of his insight, and on the closeness and accuracy of his reasoning. Of course, the illustration drawn from the writings of Mr. Froude is an illustration and nothing more. A critic of evidence may lay down laws for the guidance of the historian, but no historian would hold himself absolutely bound by the critic's laws. At the best they are only "helps to read" the truth. There can be no absolute rules or laws by means of which, and by means of which alone, truth can be ascertained. It has been said that a man can see only that which he brings eyes to see with. One man by a strict application of the rules may run into flagrant error, another may arrive at truth by a similar process. Tools in the hands of one man may turn out a fine piece of work, in the hands of another only a botch. No rules can make any difference in the quality of men. There are what are called the rules of warfare; but the strict observance thereof does not ensure success; since a General may devise a plan based on an intelligent disregard of some rule, and win by virtue of his disregard. In short, helps may be furnished for the use of the able, the less able, and the unable, but they are only helps. All depends on the use made of them. There are no binding written laws for the conduct of war or the composition of histories; but there are aids to the conduct of war and the composition of histories, and these are the sum of the experience of ages. Mr. Stephen, we apprehend, was quite correct when he said "that rules of evidence are of very great value in all inquiries into matters of fact, and in particular in inquiries for judicial purposes, and that it is practically impossible to investigate difficult subjects without regard to them." But the judge or historian is an important element in the process, and what he brings to its conduct is of greater value than the rules.

Now the question is, shall the rules be embodied or embedded in the strict form of an Act, or shall they be, or rather shall the obligation to follow them rigidly be by an Act abolished? Would it not be better to frame the best possible code of rules, make them indispensable objects of study, not as rules which are to be pedantically obeyed, but as the best recognized principles for the conduct of all investigations? Would it not be well to saturate the student with these principles, and leave him to apply them according to his wit and discretion, instead of binding him down to the rigid legal observance of certain rules in all cases? When a course is made obligatory on a judge, a base of operations is provided for the skilful advocate, and it is his business to defeat or turn the flank of the rules, or get an unlooked-for advantage out of them to the detriment of justice. Frequently it does not matter to the enterprizing barrister whether justice is done or not. Success in the prosecution or the defence of a suit is all that concerns him; and why should the judge be weighted with a string of rules which may hamper his movements to secure justice? The sole excuse for passing a Law of Evidence Act is that you cannot trust your judges and magistrates; and to weak brethren such binding rules may be most welcome. But, since no possible rules can include all cases, it is obvious that while the judge is bound in fetters, the barristers have a large margin of uncertainty in which to disport themselves. Is it judicious to give these astute and enterprising gentlemen greater liberties than they now possess or assume? We are aware that precautions have been taken to guard the freedom of the judge; and as we have no pretension to dogmatize, we merely throw out reflections which have sprung out of a perusal of Mr. Stephen's interesting speech.

WE are glad to know that, on second thoughts, the Government of India has resolved not to abandon the works on the Elphinstone and the Port. Orders have arrived to go on with them again, pending, we suppose, fresh resolutions or the organization of that wonderful Port Trust.

WE understand that sanction has been given to the proposal that the Salt Department shall be separated from the Customs; and we believe that the post of Collector or Commissioner will be given to Mr. George Pedder, part of whose searching and able report on the whole subject might with advantage be made public.

THE following appointments are to have effect from the date of the departure on leave of Mr. C. E. Chapman, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay:—Mr. T. W. Biss to officiate in the 2nd class of the Financial Department; Mr. E. W. Kellner in the 3rd class; and Mr. T. G. Trevor in the 4th class.

IT will be remembered that the telegram by the Red Sea route, announcing the result of the University Boat Race, came from London to Bombay in only four minutes. Reuter's message which came by the Indo-European line, was stated to have taken 30 minutes, but we now learn that it actually reached Kurrachee in 3 minutes and Bombay in 5 minutes from the time it was tendered for transmission in London. These feats of telegraphy are very gratifying.

YOUNG BENGAL has taken to giving farewell dinners to Europeans. The "Indian Mirror" tells us—"A farewell dinner will be given in honor of the Hon'ble Ashley Eden this evening (April 8) in the Town Hall, by a number of native gentlemen, headed by the president of the British Indian Association. Some European gentlemen will also join. We hope there will be a good many after-dinner speeches delivered by appreciative Bengalee Baboos."

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 6th April, compared with the statement issued on the 1st April:—

LIABILITIES.	1st April.	6th April.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	85,32,487	104,32,880
Do. do. do. at Branches.	52,65,004	57,26,068
Other Deposits	218,26,372	224,90,055
Post Bills	10,35,800	37,836
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,11,836	4,00,479
Rs.	435,86,499	455,02,318
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	33,35,751	36,51,169
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	20,38,512	20,53,224
Loans, on Security of do do.	10,02,461	11,22,421
Current Accounts overdrawn	11,417	14,267
Bills Discounted	88,27,076	99,56,782
Stamps	6,192	5,086
Dead Stock ....Rs. 4,85,654 Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,000	4,44,180	4,45,654
Bullion	6,50,473	6,40,331
Cash Balances with Correspondents	15,08,166	11,91,919
Cash and Currency Notes	257,62,341	264,20,465
Rs.	435,86,499	455,02,318

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONTINUED FIGHTING NEAR PARIS.

VERSAILLES, 10TH APRIL.

The batteries of the insurgents on the ramparts have been silenced.

It is believed that the Versailles forces will make an assault to-morrow.

Cannonading took place yesterday between Forts Valerien and Malliot. The insurgents twice attacked the Plateau of Chatillon, but were energetically repulsed.

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

Several gentlemen have subscribed to a fund for cutting a broad channel between Madras and Ceylon.

The Indian Finance Commission has held those (query, three) sittings and adjourned until the 18th inst. Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Ross Mangles, and Sir H. Montgomery have given evidence, chiefly on the land settlement.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the past half year.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. FORTE.

H. M. S. FORTE, Captain Fairfax, the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Cockburn, left Bombay yesterday for the Persian Gulf. The Admiral proceeds with her. It had been expected that Mr. Seward and party would also go in the Forte, but that gentleman is still in Bombay.

WAR MEDALS TO NON-COMBATANTS.

THE following paragraphs of a military letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated 23rd February 1871, are published in the *Gazette of India*:—

"Non-combatants *who are attached permanently to regiments or departments* are entitled to participate in the grant of war medals, provided it can be certified by officers cognizant of their services that they were actually under the fire of the enemy in the performance of their duty.

"Applications from non-combatants, as described above, for the medals granted for services in Bhootan, or on the North-West Frontier of India and in Abyssinia, should be dealt with in accordance with this decision."

THE POLICE BILL.

THE following is a report of the select committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on a "Bill to provide for the cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force":—

"The committee appointed to consider a 'Bill (No. 1 of 1871) to provide for the cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force' approve of the principle of the bill, and have made the following amendments:—

"In section 1 words have been added giving the bill operation in all the territories under the local Government, and a proviso has been added limiting the maximum amount paid on the requisition of Government for the support of municipal police to one-fifth of the gross revenue of the municipality during the previous year.

"Three new sections have been added to provide for the mode of payment, to declare that the bill shall not apply to the city of Bombay, and to give it effect from the 1st April 1871.

(Sd.) H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
E. W. RAVENSCROFT.
G. M. STEWART.
MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY."

Bill No. 1 of 1871.

A Bill to provide for the Cost of Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force.

Whereas it is expedient that the maintenance of the police employed in towns and suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force should be defrayed from the municipal funds; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. In any town or suburb in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay the Municipal Commissioners shall, upon the requisition of Government, annually set apart and pay to Government, out of the funds raised under Act XXVI. of 1850, or other Act for the time being in force, such sum as Government may deem necessary for the maintenance of the police of every description employed for the protection of life and property in such town or suburb: Provided always that such sum shall not exceed twenty per centum of the gross municipal revenue of such town or suburb during the year preceding that in which such requisition shall be made.

II. All sums payable under this Act shall be paid by the Municipal Commissioners at such times, and to such persons, as Government shall from time to time direct.

III. Nothing in this Act applies to the city of Bombay.

IV. This Act shall be taken to have come into force as from the first day of April 1871.

BOMBAY.

A NEW NATIVE NEWSPAPER.—There are already two Guzerathee newspapers at Surat, and we see that a third is shortly to be started.

THE SESSIONS.—We are requested to state that the Criminal Court will not sit until 10-30 this morning, and that jurors need not attend until that time.

KHODABUX.—The Zoroastrian Theatrical Club, which has achieved great success in the comedy of Khodabux, reproduce the play for the ninth time this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, for families.

THE FIRE AT BARODA.—A Baroda correspondent informs us that the damage done to property by the fire last week at that station is estimated at about two lacs of rupees.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Henry Barnes, a seaman of the ship Oberon, was yesterday charged before the Acting Chief Magistrate with refusal of duty, and was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF TANNA.—We learn from a Marathi newspaper that Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, second grade Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, has been raised to the first grade, on a salary of Rs. 700 per month.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND SEVERELY PUNISHED.—A few days ago a Mussulman was tried before the Session Judge of Kaira for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, by cutting the nose of his wife. He was convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE NAGUR CASTE.—We stated the other day that at a meeting of the Nagur caste, presided over by Mr. Gopaldas Madhowdas, it had been resolved that all the members of the caste should take off their moustaches, as a penance on account of the fault of some of them who had been excommunicated for dining with Messrs. Karsandas Mooljee and Karsandas Madhowdas. In pursuance of this resolution almost all the members of the caste caused their moustaches to be shaved off on Friday last near the Walkeshwur Tank.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—In the exercise of the power vested in him by the last clause of section 2 of the European Vagrancy Act, 1869, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend sections 4 to 16 (both inclusive), 19, 20, 24, and 29 of the said Act to the Bombay presidency, as well as to the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty situated within the limits of the Bombay presidency, with effect from the date of the re-publication of this notification in the local Gazette of the Government of Bombay.—*Gazette of India*, April 8.

A JAW BREAKER.—I have scarcely yet recovered from the nervous terror which overcame me when, passing through Munich last November, I noted in a telegram that Count Bismarck had offered Jules Favre, on certain conditions, "ein Fünfundzwanzigtagigewaffenstillstand." It only meant a five-and-twenty days' armistice; but the word was too much for my nervous system, and it was a mercy that syncope did not supervene.—*Berlin Letter*.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR left Bombay yesterday for Veeravul for the purpose of having some large game shooting in Kattywar. His Excellency embarked from Malabar Point on board the May Frere, which proceeded on her voyage about 8 o'clock in the morning. A salute was fired from the saluting battery in the afternoon.

HIGH COURT.

WE learn that Mr. Raymond West, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is expected to return fom England next month, is likely to be appointed Acting Judge of the High Court, in room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, who has obtained six months' leave.

THE STEAMER INDIA.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS have received a telegram from Aden informing them that the steamer India, of the Rubattino line, had arrived there on the 11th. She left Leghorn on the 26th ultimo, and will probably arrive in Bombay on the 18th instant.

PASSENGERS FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,716 tons, Captain A. Hyde, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 8,158 bales of cotton, 1,247 bales of wool, 100 bales of rags, 25 bales of hides, 200 cwts. of coir yarn, 1,250 cwts. of galls, 450 cwts. of coffee, 100 cwts. of pepper, 210 cwts. of hemp, 1,026 cwts. of wet dates, 22 cwts. of jute, and the following passengers:—

Mrs Saunders and three children, Mrs Lundy and two children, Mr and Mrs Terry, Mrs Tarr and four children, Mr and Mrs Field and two children, Mrs Phillips and three children, Mrs Starling and four children, Mrs Higgins, Captain and Mrs Mackenzie, Mr A T Winsom, Dr Eccles, Mr Monteith, Mrs Dallimore and three children, Mrs Capen and two children, Mr Bolton, Captain and Mrs Codrington and four children, Captain Young, and Captain Bedgin.

WHOLESALE CHEATING.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, Rampurtab Hiralall, a Marwary, obtained a warrant against one Budrinath Jewraz, who was charged with cheating.

Rampurtab Hiralall said—I am a moonim of the firm of Belasilall Chooneelall, the shop of which firm is near Bhooleshwur, outside the fort of Bombay. On the 5th inst. one Motilall Capoorchund, hoondee broker, came to the shop and negotiated for sale a Hyderabad hoondee for Rs. 2,500, at the market rate of the day, and requested me to send the value of the said hoondee to the shop of Bukutram Budrinath at Mombadevi and get the hoondee which was with him. I accordingly sent my man Shunker Sreeram with the amount of the hoondee, and told him to get from Budrinath Jewraz, of the firm of Bukutram Budrinath, the Hyderabad hoondee for Rs. 2,500, which he had sold to our firm through broker Motilall, and pay for the said hoondee. Some time after my man returned and told me that he had paid for the hoondee, but had not got the hoondee from Budrinath. On the night of the same day I obtained information from the bazaar that the said Budrinath had left Bombay with moneys obtained by him from several merchants by false pretences. I charge Budrinath Jewraz with the offence of cheating, under section 415 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law.

Three or four similar informations were laid against the same prisoner.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

NARRONDAS ROWJEE, a dealer in broadcloth, appeared yesterday in the Fort Police Court before the Acting Third Magistrate, and laid an information against Nanee Coover, charging her with cheating and criminal breach of trust.

Informant said—I am a dealer in broadcloth, and live in Vithulwady. I know one Nanee Coover. On the 3rd Sud Shrawan 1923, she pledged with my sister Luxmeebaee certain ornaments, of the value of Rs. 6,500, for Rs. 6,000. On or about the 3rd Posh last she obtained, in the presence of one Vithuldas, the loan of the said ornaments, promising to return them after the marriage of her son. At this time Gunga, woman, was present, and stood surety for the safe return of the ornaments. After this loan the said Nanee Coover went to Rajcote, and did not return until about ten days ago, when she was seen in Bombay. I therefore demanded back the said ornaments, and she promised to return them in a day or two. When I went to her the second time, on hearing of her intended departure to her native country, she asked me where my sister was, and on my answering to her that she was dead, and that she had bequeathed the whole property to me, she denied having ever received the ornaments I demanded. She is now prepared to start for Porebunder on Monday next. Under these circumstances I charge her with cheating and criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant be issued for her apprehension, and that she be brought before the Court and dealt with according to law.

Mr. Ranade ordered a summons to issue against the accused woman.

CONVICTION FOR MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court the other day, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Dugdoo Cassim. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Nassick, before Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Session Judge of Tanna, the accused was charged with having, with intent to cause injury to Rajee, wife of Oomerkhan, and Rustum, son of Jamal, made a false complaint against them to the chief constable of Sawargaum, charging them with having committed an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years, that is, theft in a dwelling-house, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such charge against them.

The Session Judge, in giving judgment, said—The accused Dugdoo is charged with having made a false complaint against a woman Rajee, and her son Rustum, charging them with the offence of theft. The complaint was made in writing to the chief constable of police at Yedla, as is proved by the witnesses Rajee and Rustum, and by the admission in a petition made by the accused two days afterwards, retracting the complaint and stating that it was false, and was made by the instigation of one Manick Naik. There is no contention that the complaint was not made. All that the accused's pleader has been able to urge is that it was not made with intent to injure. The petition retracting the complaint is proved by the writer thereof, and is not denied by the accused. The assessors have acquitted the accused for the singular reason that accused, by retracting the complaint two days after it was made, shewed that he had no intention to injure when he made the complaint. I am quite unable to follow this reasoning, and cannot hold that the accused's petition, retracting his complaint, cancels the offence committed by the accused in making such complaint. I am quite ready to give weight to Dugdoo's act of reparation in considering sentence, but cannot give it a retrospective effect. The cause of the false complaint being made arose, it appears, out of some feeling of jealousy or ill-will in regard to the sister of Rustom, who had been accused's mistress. I note that the written statement itself ought to have been produced by the prosecution and proved. As it happens, the production and proof of the petition retracting it, in which it is admitted, and the full confession of accused before the magistrate, have removed the necessity of its production; nevertheless, it ought to have been produced. False complaint is so common a means of revenge here, and it is so dangerous to society, that I do not feel justified, allowing for the retraction and for the time that has elapsed since the offence was committed, in passing a lighter sentence than one of rigorous imprisonment for one year.

Against the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented to the High Court on behalf of the accused, but the learned judges on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of the Court below, and rejected the petition.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP BARHAM, 934 tons, Captain T. E. Phillips, arrived yesterday from Singapore with a cargo of timber.

THE SHIP CITY OF SERINGAPATAM, 1,100 tons, Captain R. Murray, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE SHIP DONNA MARIA, 810 tons, Captain G. Meikle, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of 1,145 tons of coal.

THE SHIP WESTMINSTER, 1,434 tons, Captain H. Grose, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,183½ bales of cotton, 25 bales of wool, 843½ cwts. of galls, 3,857 cwts. of linseed, 250 cwts. of horns, and 294 cwts. of coiryarn.

THE S. S. MADRAS, Captain J. P. James, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Mrs. Griffith, Asst. Surg. R. H. Crew, Mr. and Mrs. Souter, two infants, and two boys, and Miss Cameron. For Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. C. Brereton, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Colonel Anderson, and ten deck passengers. For Cannanore—Colonel Cook, and Ensign Jones. For Cochin—One first class passenger, and fourteen deck passengers.

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INWARD BOUND.

The P. and O. steamer *Delhi* from Suez, Aden and Galle, arrived at Madras on the 8th inst. with the following passengers :—

From Southampton to Madras.—Colonel and Mrs Shakespeare, Mrs Henegan, infant, and ayah, Miss Joseph, General Wilde's native servant, and Mrs Gordon's ayah.

From Southampton to Calcutta.—Captain and Mrs Ripley, Mrs Craster, infant and European servant, and Mr W Doctor.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

After the admirable speech of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen (published by us yesterday) on the Evidence Bill, at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 31st March, several other members spoke briefly. We append their remarks :—

The Hon'ble Mr. John Strachey said,—My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen, in speaking a few days ago of a measure which he had himself introduced, said that he might be allowed to say that the measure was an admirable one, because, although formally responsible for it, he was not really its author. So, my Lord, I and the other members of the select committee, who have signed this report, and who are, so far as form goes, jointly responsible for it, may fairly say that the report is an admirable one, because we had nothing to do with its authorship. I think I may say that there has been a general feeling among the committee, and I can certainly answer for myself, that it was something to be personally thankful for that we should have the opportunity of signing our names to Mr. Stephen's admirable paper. Being one who can make no pretensions to be learned in the law, I should not attempt, even if this were the proper time, (and it would be quite an improper time) to criticize the details of such a bill as this. But the very fact of being unlearned makes one perhaps the more rather than the less able to appreciate and to testify to its value. Like most of my service, I have spent the greater part of my Indian life in administering justice in courts of one sort or another. I can therefore speak with some experience to guide me in regard to the probable operation of such a measure as this, and it is from this practical point of view only that I can criticize Mr. Stephen's bill. Learned judges may get on well enough without any complete code of evidence. Unlearned judges feel the want of such a code at every step. No doubt, a law of evidence, which assumed that the administration of justice consisted in the performance of certain forms and ceremonies—a doctrine sedulously practised by certain Sudder Courts in my youth—would be worse than no law at all. But a national law of evidence is the greatest possible help and support to judges unlearned in the technical knowledge of law. When I look at this bill, and remember my work in former days, from the time when I began my Indian service as an assistant magistrate until I became a sort of High Court judge, I feel how thankful I and all of us would have been for such a law as this. For anything I know to the contrary, the lawyers may pick it to pieces with as little mercy as my hon'ble friend has shown to the work of the Law Commissioners. I won't pretend to pity him if this happens, and he can take care pretty well of himself. But this I know, speaking of course generally and not of any matters of detail, that whatever the lawyers may say, this bill will commend itself to men practically accustomed to administer justice in Indian courts as a measure thoroughly adapted to the peculiar circumstances of this country. The provisions of this bill are based on this principle, (I quote from the report) "that a court of justice is a place for the investigation of truth, and not a theatre for the display of forensic ingenuity, and that rules of evidence are meant to assist and guide the judge in the discharge of his duty, in inquiring into the truth, and that they are not meant to furnish litigants with weapons which may give an advantage to one side or the other in a dispute, according to the address with which they happen to be used, and apart from the merits of the case." "We have considered it necessary," the report goes on to say, "having regard to the peculiar circumstances of this country, to put into the hands of the judge an amount of discretion as to the admission of evidence which, if it exists by law, is at all events rarely or never exercised in England. We expressly empower him to ask any questions upon any facts relevant or irrelevant, at any period of the trial, and we expressly declare that it is his duty, not merely to receive and adjudicate upon the evidence submitted to him by the parties, but also "especially in criminal cases" "to enquire to the utmost into the truth of the matter before him." My Lord, Mr. Stephen referred the other day to the fact that the great codes of law which have of late years been introduced into India, and in regard to some of which we need not fear comparison with the most civilized countries, had been given to us by the labour and the intellect, not of our own Indian officers, who have had neither the training nor the time for such undertakings, but by a series of eminent men especially chosen in England for the work. The present bill, my Lord, is another example of that fact, and I am sure that when my hon'ble friend Mr. Stephen has passed his Law of Evidence he will have performed for the administration of justice in India a work which, in the value of its results, will deserve to be classed with the best of the works of his predecessors.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robinson said,—My Lord, after the very full exposition of the bill before the Council which has been given by the learned and hon'ble member, it is not possible that any useful remarks should be made by one whose knowledge of this intricate part of the science of the law is as limited as mine. I merely endorse all that the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey has said of the probable benefit which will be conferred by the bill on the administrators of the law. But I will venture to state here, in respect to a matter with which I am more familiar, that as the head of the police for one of the presidencies for many years, I have long been fully conscious of the very great want that exists for a set of simple, authoritative and instructive rules for conducting before courts of justice criminal cases such as fall to the lot of police officers in the course of their daily work. To my mind the bill before the Council promises to provide very effectually for this want, and I think it will be very heartily welcome by many of the working men in the country, as likely to become a simple and instructive, as well as a very useful, manual for their own instruction and guidance, and for the assistance of their subordinates.

The Hon'ble Mr. Inglis wished to say simply that he thought the evidence bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen, would be of the very greatest benefit to the country. He did not intend to go into the question as to whether any of its provisions were opposed to the technical rules of evidence observed in the courts in England, He did not feel competent to give an opinion about this. The principle of the proposed bill, as he understood it, was that the object of a trial was to get at the truth in the best and shortest way possible—not to give an opportunity to contending counsel to display their ingenuity in thwarting the rules of evidence. If in following out this sound principle it has been found necessary to put aside any of the technical rules of evidence observed in the English courts, it was a step in the right direction. In the majority of mofussil courts there was nothing deserving of the name of a bar, and if the judge were to rely on the counsel employed by the parties to bring out all the points at issue in a case, for the examination of the witnesses, he would be guilty of a very serious neglect of duty. He has, in a majority of cases, to act as counsel for both parties as well as to be judge between them. He thought that the authoritative acknowledgment of this fact, by the provisions in the proposed bill, which empowered a judge to ask any questions upon any facts relevant or irrelevant at any period of the trial would be most useful. He thought also that the bill may prove of assistance to the subordinate judges of mofussil courts when one of the parties to a suit had brought up a clever barrister to conduct his case, who, relying upon the slight knowledge he may have been able to acquire of the English law of evidence, was inclined to take undue advantage of this, by raising questions as to the admissibility of the evidence produced on the other side. This Act would enable the judge to settle questions of this kind at once, by a reference to a short Act at his elbow, instead of having as now to wade through volumes of decisions, many of which might not be in his library. At the present time we have no law of evidence for India. Some kinds of judges admit all kinds of evidence—others try to regulate their proceedings by so much of the English law as they have been able to pick up, by a study of some of the many voluminous treatises published on the subject. The result was a general diversity of practice, and the want of some fixed principles which should guide all the civil courts has long been felt. He did believe that this bill, if it became law, would supply two wants. It gave a complete authoritative, concise manual of the law of evidence, easily understood and capable of being applied to all questions which might arise in the course of a trial, even by a man sitting for the first time as a judge.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his gratification at the introduction of the bill, which would be of immense use to all civil judges and others in the mofussil. For his part, he would rather see all lawyers abolished, with the exception of his friend Mr. Stephen, than have the present laws of evidence in force.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen thanked the hon'ble gentlemen who had spoken in favour of the bill introduced by him.

A Polite Invitation.—An American paper states that a lady has written inviting the Empress Eugenie to lecture in the United States.

BOMBAY BUDGET ORDERS, 1871-72.

(Gazette of India, April 8.)

The Bombay Public Works Budget-Estimate for 1871-72, excluding that for Railways, has been prepared for an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,35,000 from Imperial Funds apportioned as follows :—

	Rs.
Ordinary grant assigned in Public Works Department Circular No. 75 of 1870	54,65,000
Extraordinary Irrigation Works	25,70,000
Advance on account of Port Trust works	20,00,000
	1,00,35,000

2. Of the provision made for Extraordinary Irrigation Works, six lakhs of rupees, as detailed in the margin, are for works the estimates for which have not been sanctioned by competent authority, and as they have not been specifically admitted as Extraordinary by the Government of India, it is necessary, in the interests of financial regularity, to disallow the amount provided, thus reducing the estimate for Extraordinary Irrigation Works to Rs. 19,70,000. It may be added that the Government of India will be prepared to increase this grant, if necessary, on any of the works struck out being specifically sanctioned as Extraordinary during the course of the year.

	Rs.
Item 40—Canal from Roree to Hyderabad	2,00,000
,, 51—Saburmuttee Project	50,000
,, 52—Taptee Project	1,00,000
,, 55—Bhokur Tank	50,000
,, 62—Godavery Project	50,000
,, 63—Neera Project	50,000
,, 72—Gokak Canal	1,00,000
	6,00,000

3. In respect to the provision of Rs. 20 lakhs as an advance for expenditure on Port Trust works, the Governor General in Council is compelled to decline sanction to the advance for the present. It is, however, left to the Government of Bombay to furnish explanation of the necessity for making the advance when the Government of India will be prepared to re-consider the matter.

4. The grant for Ordinary Works is reduced by Rs. 3,15,000 as noted in the margin, thus leaving the amount of that grant at Rs. 51,50,000, and the total grant, Ordinary and Extraordinary, to be dealt with in these orders at Rs. 71,20,000.

Reduction in Military	
Works	Rs. 4,75,000
Agricultural	,, 1,00,000
Establishment	,, 40,000
	6,15,000
Less additional grant under Civil Buildings	3,00,000
Net reduction	,, 3,15,000

5. The following orders are passed on the details of the Budget-Estimate :—

MILITARY.

6. The grant for this head of service is reduced by Rs. 4¾ lakhs as follows :

Original Works. Rs.

I. Item No. 1.—Bombay Harbour Defences. Provision reduced from Rs. 3½ lakhs to Rs. 1½, reduction ... 2 lakhs

No expenditure whatever is to be incurred on this work during 1871-72, until the revised designs and estimates for it have been sanctioned by competent authority.

II. Item No. 16.—Adding upper-storey to the European Infantry Barracks at Kurrachee. Provision reduced from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 1 lakh, pending decision on the question of providing double-storeyed buildings. Meanwhile, all expenditure on the building should be stopped ... 2 ,,

III. Item No. 20.—Converting Arsenal at Poona into a Guncarriage Factory. Provision reduced from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 30,000, pending decision of the Government of India as to whether the work should be constructed. Meanwhile, no expenditure is to be incurred on the building ... ½ ,,

4½ ,,

Repairs.

IV. Provision for repairs of Cantonment and Station roads at Poona and Kirkee reduced by ... ¼ ,,

4¾ ,,

If further funds are required for repairs of roads at Poona and Kirkee, they must be obtained, as already directed, from Municipal and Local Funds or from Provincial Funds. If this cannot be done, a plan of the Cantonment of Poona and Kirkee, showing the roads to be maintained, must be submitted to the Government of India in support of any further grant from Imperial Funds. Meanwhile, no outlay should be incurred from this source on *Station* roads.

These reductions leave the grant for Original Works, Military, at Rs. 18,70,000, and that for Repairs at Rs. 4,00,000, making a total grant of Rs. 22,70,000.

7. With reference to the provision of Rs. 1,50,000 for barracks for Royal Artillery at Ahmednuggur (item No. 14), it is requested that the outlay on these buildings may be stopped for the present, pending orders on the question of the strength of the Artillery force to be maintained in India.

8. *Item No. 2. Kussuf Valley Water-supply, Aden. Proposed grant for* 1871-72, *Rs. one lakh.*—May stand, but no outlay should be incurred until the estimate for the work has been sanctioned by the Government of India. The estimate should be submitted for this purpose as soon as possible.

9. *Item No. 7. Constructing a bridge over the Waldevee River on the road from Nassick to Deolalee Camp. Amount of estimate Rs.* 30,693. *Grant for* 1871-72, *Rs.* 20,000.—It appears doubtful whether the provision for this work should be made from the grant for Military Works. In order to arrive at a decision on this point, it should be stated whether the work is in a Cantonment. Meanwhile the amount may stand.

10. *Item No. 22. Pumping-engine &c., for supply of water to the powder-works at Kirkee. Estimate Rs.* 1,00,815. *Proposed grant for* 1871-72, *Rs.* 60,000.—This work appears to be a portion of the project for powder-works, Kirkee, and if so, the estimate for it will require to be submitted to the Government of India.

11. *Item No. 23. Cartridge Factory at Kirkee. Computed outlay to end of* 1870-71, *Rs.* 1,75,000. *Proposed grant for* 1871-72, *Rs.* 50,000.—The revised estimate for this work will apparently have to be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India, and this should be done as soon as possible.

12. *Item No. 25. New Arsenal Buildings, Kirkee. Proposed grant for* 1871-72, *Rs. two lakhs.*—The estimate for this work will have to be sanctioned by the Government of India before any expenditure can be incurred on the buildings.

13. *Item No. 28. Hydraulic Lift Dock, Bombay. Proposed grant for* 1871-72, Rs. 1,50,000.—In a recent telegram from the Secretary of State, it was intimated that the expenditure in England during 1871-72 would amount to about £15,000, so that it will be necessary to make provision for the charge accordingly. It is left to the Government of Bombay to propose the necessary transfer of Budget credits, but it is suggested that a portion of the sum required should be provided for from the allotment of two lakhs for Minor Military Works, which appears excessive as compared with the expenditure of previous years.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

14. The allotments made by the Government of India, for the construction of a Post Office and a Telegraph Office at Bombay, amounted to Rs. 1,25,000, and Rs. 2,83,000, respectively, making an aggregate of Rs. 4,08,000 ; but in the Budget-Estimate now submitted, the grants have been altered to Rs. 2,20,000 and Rs. 2,00,000, respectively, or a total of Rs. 4,20,000 the difference Rs. 12,000 having been obtained by a reduction of the appropriation for repairs of imperial buildings. The arrangement is approved, subject to such orders as may be passed on the estimate for the Telegraph Office at Bombay now under the consideration of the Government of India.

15. Under this head, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs is added for the Railway in connection with Partry Salt Works. But it is to be distinctly understood, that although the money is provided, no expenditure whatever is to be incurred until the estimate for the project is received and sanctioned by the Government of India. The addition made increases the grant for Original Works, Civil Buildings, from Rs. 4,62,000 to Rs. 7,62,000, and the total grant from Rs. 4,80,000 to Rs. 7,80,000.

AGRICULTURAL, EXTRAORDINARY.

16. After carrying out the modifications made in the grant for this head of service, the following is a detail of the sums allowed :—

Item No.	Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Computed outlay to end of 1870-71.	Grant, 1871-72.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37	Improving the Biggaree Canal, and extending it for the irrigation of the Seer land	4,01,699	1,75,000	75,000
39	Canal from Sukkur to Shadadpoor	7,29,820	7,13,628	16,000
41	Mitrow Canal	5,55,332	5,83,835	25,000
42	Improvements to mouth of ditto	20,000	...	20,000
50	Hathmuttee Project	3,40,066	54,870	1,50,000
54	Mooktee Reservoir	1,97,714	1,97,000	36,000
56	Re-constructing aqueduct on Jamda Canal	20,000	...	20,000
58	Lakh Project	2,19,489	2,33,803	20,000
59	Palkhair Project	99,416	86,000	13,000
63	Moota Canal	37,47,273	19,45,255	10,00,000
65	Ekrook Tank	9,45,613	8,60,000	85,000
				14,60,000
	Establishment	...	...	4,50,000
	Tools and Plant	...	...	60,000
	Total	...	...	19,70,000

17. The revised estimate for the Mitrow Canal (item No. 41) in which the proposed expenditure for improvements to the mouth of the canal (item No. 42) should be included, will apparently be beyond the powers of the Government of Bombay to sanction, and will, therefore, require to be submitted for the orders of the Government of India. A like remark applies to the case of the revised estimate for the Mooktee reservoir (item No. 54) and the Lakh Project (item No. 58).

18. The provision of Rs. 20,000 (item No. 56) for reconstructing aqueduct on Jamda Canal is allowed to stand, on the condition that the propriety of debiting the amount to capital outlay is admitted by the Government of India. On this point the necessary information should be furnished to admit of a decision being arrived at as soon as possible.

19. The charge for Establishment amounts to upwards of 31 per cent. on the reduced grant for works. Details have not been furnished, as required in Public Works Department Circular No. 61 of 1870, to show how the provision is made up, so that the sum can only be allowed to stand provisionally, subject to such orders as may be passed on receipt of the statement called for in Public Works Department letter No. 66A—G, dated 4th February 1871. If charges for survey and other establishment for maturing projects are included in the provision of Rs. 4,50,000 the amount involved should be shown separately, and such explanation furnished as may admit of a decision being arrived at as to whether the charge may be properly debited to Loan Funds.

AGRICULTURAL, ORDINARY.

20. *Item No. 60. Bhatowdee Tank. Computed outlay to end of* 1870-71, *Rs.* 1,86,000. *Grant for* 1871-72, *Rs.* 25,000.—The revised estimate for this work will require to be submitted to the Government of India.

21. The provision of Rs. one lakh, made for a refund from the Ordinary grant on account of expenditure incurred from Loan Funds on the Thurr Canal and the Yerla Project, is disallowed, thus reducing the grant for Original Works Agricultural from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs, and the total grant for Agricultural Works and Repairs from Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs. The Governor General in Council regrets that financial necessity will not admit of the amount in question being placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for expenditure on other works. The necessary adjustment for the refund from the Ordinary grant of the whole of the outlay from Loan Fund on the Thurr Canal and the Yerla Irrigation Project should be made in the accounts of 1870-71, any excess charge caused thereby being considered a permissible excess under authority of these orders.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

22. The provision of Rs. 2,50,000, made under this head for the Kurrachee Harbour Works, must be considered to be a special allotment not available for other than the specific object for which it has been assigned without the sanction of the Government of India.

ESTABLISHMENT.

23. The Budget-Estimate under this head provides for 3 Chief Engineers and 4 Superintending Engineers against a sanctioned scale of 2 Chief Engineers and 5 Superintending Engineers. If Major-General Tremenheere has vacated his appointment, the provision should be altered to the sanctioned scale.

24. The provision of Rs. 200 a month for the Consulting Engineer for Reclamation appears unnecessary under present circumstances. The opinion of the Government of Bombay is invited on this point.

25. Explanation should be furnished whether the provision of Rs. 70,598 for contingencies includes the sum necessary to meet charges for privileged official postage. According to an estimate prepared by the Compiler of Post Office Accounts, the probable demand for next year is Rs. 41,885, viz. :—

	Rs.
Chief Engineer and Secretary's Office	20,480
,, ,, of Irrigation	5,950
Controller of Public Works Accounts	2,600
Superintending Engineers	12,845
	41,885

26. Provision has been made in the Budget-Estimate for grain compensation to members of permanent establishment receiving less than Rs. 200 per mensem. The propriety of the charge is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and the amount provided is therefore only allowed to stand provisionally.

27. The total estimate for Establishment amounts to Rs. 21 lakhs, corresponding with the estimates for the current year, and debited as follows :—

	Rs.	
Imperial Fund	10,50,000	against Rs. 10,10,000 allowed by the Government of India.
Extraordinary grant	4,50,000	
Provincial Fund	5,00,000	against Rs. 5,96,440 ditto.
Local Fund	1,00,000	
	21,00,000	

28. The increase of Rs. 40,000 in the charge against Imperial Funds for Establishment has not been explained. Of the provision of Rs. 10½ lakhs under this head, Rs. 8 lakhs is for Public Works Establishment to spend 30 lakhs chiefly on Military Works and Repairs, being about 26½ per cent. Considering the concentrated nature of the expenditure on Military Works, the Governor General in Council considers the demand high, and deems it necessary to disallow the increase Rs. 40,000. It is left to the Government of Bombay to determine the precise way in which the reduction should be carried out, *viz.*, whether it should involve a reduction in the strength of Establishment, or whether it should be charged to Provincial or Local Funds.

29. Information should be furnished whether the estimate contains provision for establishment for the Moody Bay Reclamation works debitable to Port Trust Fund.

30. The precise adjustment of the charges for Establishment between Imperial and Provincial Funds is subject to such orders as may be passed by the Government of India on receipt of the Provincial Budget-Estimates from the several Local Governments and Administrations.

SUMMARY.

31. The following is an abstract of the Bombay Imperial Public Works Budget-Estimate for 1871-72 as modified by the foregoing orders :—

ORDINARY.	Original Works. Major.	Original Works. Minor.	Original Works. Total.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	16,70,000	2,00,000	18,70,000	4,00,000	...	...	22,70,000
Agricultural	2,50,000	50,000	3,00,000	5,00,000	...	...	8,00,000
Civil, Imperial—Civil Buildings	7,47,000	15,000	7,62,000	18,000	...	...	7,80,000
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	2,50,000	...	2,50,000	...	...	...	2,50,000
	9,97,000	15,000	10,12,000	18,000	...	...	10,30,000
Total	29,17,000	2,65,000	31,82,000	9,18,000	...	...	41,00,000
Establishment	...	...	...	...	10,10,000	...	10,10,000
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	40,000
Total Ordinary	29,17,000	2,65,000	31,82,000	9,18,000	10,10,000	40,000	51,50,000
Extraordinary Irrigation	14,60,000	...	14,60,000	...	4,50,000	60,000	19,70,000
Grand Total	43,77,000	2,65,000	46,42,000	9,18,000	14,60,000	1,00,000	71,20,000

31 A. This amount is exclusive of the expenditure from Imperial funds on Railways, about which separate orders have been issued.

32. The expenditure in England on stores for the Public Works Department in Bombay during 1871-72 is estimated by the Government of Bombay to amount to Rs. 2,44,140, viz :—

	Rs.
Imperial	1,37,000
Provincial	1,07,140
	2,44,140

33. But this amount does not provide for the expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000 likely to be incurred in England on the Hydraulic lift, and as the estimate of the Secretary of State provides for an expenditure of Rs. 3,13,600, this sum will accordingly have to be deducted from the allotment, pending such further orders as may be issued in the matter. The precise appropriation of the amount may be as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	2,06,600
Provincial	1,07,000
	3,13,600

34. This will leave the Imperial grant available for expenditure in India at Rs. 69,13,400, viz. :—

	Rs.
Ordinary	49,43,400
Extraordinary Irrigation	19,70,000
Total	69,13,400

The necessary deduction will, of course, have to be made from the estimate for Provincial service.

35. The manner in which the deduction of Rs. 50,000 from the Ordinary grant for 1871-72 on account of excess expenditure in purchase of Freeland's Estate should be carried out, will form the subject of a separate communication. Attention is also needed to the refund of the Surat Municipal Loan.

PUBLIC WORKS REVENUE.

36. The estimate under this head for 1871-72 is as follows :—

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Estimate, 1870-71.
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tolls, dues, fees, fines and refunds		10,084	10,084	34,268
Rents of buildings and land	55,216	1,08,034	1,63,250	1,67,140
Sales of produce	1,540	930	2,470	2,287
Sales of buildings, and of lands and tools and plant	...	8,300	8,300	68,416
	56,756	1,27,348	1,84,104	2,72,111
REVENUE IRRIGATION.				
Sales of produce	1,319	...	1,319	...
Water-rent	29,905	...	29,905	...
	31,224	...	31,224	35,433
Grand Total	87,980	1,27,348	2,15,328	3,07,544

37. The difference between the estimate for 1871-72 and that for 1870-71 is explained to be due to the anticipated transfer of the Tank Bunder fees to the Port Trust, and to the debt by the Bombay Municipality on account of the Elphinstone Circle having been paid up last year. It is however doubtful whether the former arrangement will be agreed to as matters are at present, but it may stand provisionally.

38. The Budget-Estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the operations connected with the Elphinstone property has not been submitted. This should be furnished as soon as possible.

R. Strachey, Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, March 15, 1871.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 11th April, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 11th April, 10-5 a.m. ; via Turkey, 10th April, 11-56 a.m. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th April, 8-55 p.m. ; via Turkey, 10th April, 2-30 p.m. America via Russia, 11th April, 1-50 a.m. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 10th April, 8-50 a.m.—French steamer *Provence* from Suez arrived.

MADRAS RAILWAY BRIDGES.

Lieutenant-Colonel R.A. Roberts, R. E., on behalf of the committee appointed on the 12th November last to enquire into the state of the foundations of the Cheyaur bridge, and such "other bridges over wide and shifting rivers intercepted by the Madras Railway as are supported on masonry piers founded on sand," etc., has reported to Government that a preliminary inspection of the North-West Line was made by the committee between the 21st and 27th November 1870, with a view of determining which should be the bridges to be included in the scrutiny above referred to, and instructions were forwarded, through the Chief Engineer, to the resident officers of the railway, with regard to the steps to be taken by them in opening up those foundations which the committee had arranged to examine. Similar instructions were furnished at the same time to the Resident Engineers on the South-West Line, and the preliminary arrangements have in all cases been now completed, except in those instances where the amount of water is still so great as to prevent anything effectual being done within a commensurate outlay.

The Government are gratified to learn from the report in detail of the committee that the foundations of the bridges on the North-West Line, which they have as yet been able to examine, have been found to be satisfactory, although in a few instances the addition of curtain walls and flooring, which experience has shown to give great security, is considered advisable. The design of foot-way and hand-rail, which has been experimentally tried with success on the girder bridge of four 64-feet openings in the 232nd mile, appears to afford all the facilities for the inspection of the larger bridges which is so desirable, and His Excellency the Governor in Council accordingly approves of its adoption, and sanctions its application to all the larger girder bridges. The further report of the result of the examination of the foundations of the Cheyaur and other bridges will, the Government hope, be submitted at an early date.—*Madras Mail*, April 8.

THE ADOPTION OF A NARROW GAUGE FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE OFFICIAL PAPERS.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India, dated 17th May 1870.

Since the date of our despatch, No. 111 of 1869, on the subject of the width of gauge that should be adopted for extensions of railways on other than the Indian standard gauge, the question of adopting a narrow gauge for several of the proposed lines has presented itself ; and the more complete information that we have obtained in the interim has satisfied us that, looking to the circumstances of India, its great and recognized necessity for extended railway communication, and the heavy charge of the existing railways on the revenues, we ought not to allow undue weight to the opinions of those who are adverse to a break of gauge, and who hold that the railway system of India having been started on a broad gauge of 5 feet 6 inches, that gauge should not be departed from.

2. The arguments against a break of gauge are too generally known to require discussion here. All that we need say regarding them is this, that, although the trunk lines have been constructed upon a 5 feet 6 inches gauge, and it will probably be expedient to adopt that gauge on a few of the contemplated lines, yet for a large proportion of the lines that remain to be made, and which will exceed in length considerably the mileage already constructed, a narrower gauge ought to be adopted, if, as we believe, it possess the economical advantages claimed for it.

3. To introduce a different gauge, except in isolated positions, or under very peculiar circumstances, as the railway system of a country is approaching completion, would be open to all the objections of the opponents of a break of gauge. The railway system in this country is as yet in its infancy ; and without affirming that a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches would not have been adopted for India twenty years ago had the experience of to-day been then available, it would be folly to refuse to avail ourselves now of that experience, seeing what a length of iron road remains to be built before India can be said to have anything like a complete system of railway communication.

4. The railways hitherto constructed have been so aligned as to form a connected system of trunk lines along the great political and commercial routes of the country. Lahore on the extreme north-west of India is connected with Calcutta on the extreme east. Calcutta is connected with Bombay on the extreme west, and Bombay again is connected with Madras and Southern India. We may regard these lines as constituting a system in themselves of the first importance.

5. With one or two exceptions, the lines that remain to be taken up can only be regarded as of secondary importance, but they are so extensive that they also may be regarded as constituting a system in themselves.

6. Perhaps the most serious objections to the use of a narrow gauge in times past have been based on the practical difficulties met with in the construction, working and maintenance, in repair of the engines, and in the economical designing and safe working of the vehicle-stock. These objections have now been removed by the skill of the manufacturer, and there is abundant evidence to prove that a line can be constructed and stocked so as to carry on a gauge of from 3 to 4 feet in width all the traffic that is likely to seek any of the secondary lines yet to be constructed in India, if not, indeed, the traffic of our trunk system.

7. In easy country the saving in first cost of a narrow gauge line, compared with a line on the standard gauge, would be comparatively small. But in difficult country this saving may be increased very considerably, in some cases enormously, by the adoption of steep gradients and sharp curves, which have an important bearing on the location, and, therefore, on the outlay on the formation. By their introduction, deep cuttings and high embankments are avoided, with the heavy works necessary for passing the natural drainage through the latter. We may eliminate the effect of the gradients from this discussion as applicable alike to all gauges, but the economy in construction resulting from the adoption of sharp curves in hilly country will be generally admitted, though it must also be admitted that, with the introduction of specially constructed engines and vehicles, sharp curves can be combined with retention of a wide gauge. There can, however, be no doubt that the narrower the gauge, the sharper are the curves possible, for whatever special construction be applied to the rolling-stock, it is applicable to the stock of all gauges alike.

8. Apart, however, from all question of the saving that thus admits of being directly estimated, we are of opinion that the practical declaration involved in the adoption of a narrow gauge that we are determined in all things to suit ourselves to the requirements of the country, and not to waste a rupee in perpetuating a standard of railway in excess of those requirements, merely because it exists in certain parts where it may, or may not, be suitable, will lead to economies in many indirect ways, the aggregate of which will be important, and will contribute towards the earlier consummation of the extensions already admitted to be required.

9. Firmly convinced of the sufficiency of a narrow gauge to carry the traffic of our secondary lines, and fully satisfied that an important economy must ensue in the aggregate over the whole extension system, we should fail in our duty to India if we hesitated to advocate the adoption of a gauge narrower than the present standard. Whether that gauge should be 3 feet, or 3 feet 6 inches, is comparatively a matter of detail. As at present informed, we should regard 3 feet 6 inches as the maximum width that should be adopted. An early decision on the point is called for, so as to admit of timely arrangements being made for rolling-stock, and we should be glad if your Grace would determine it after communication with the best authorities on the subject.

10. Your Grace will not have failed to observe that, thus far, we have kept the question of narrow gauge lines distinct from that of light and slow lines. Obviously they are distinct questions, and it would not be difficult to find a case in which it might be proper to avoid a break of gauge, and at the same time to ensure a large economy, by the use of light rails capable of bearing the vehicle, but not the locomotive stock of the trunk lines combined with a slow speed. The advantage of being able to avail ourselves on such a line of the reserve of the vehicle-stock of the entire trunk system to meet a sudden emergency or an exceptional traffic, is indubitable, and to take a particular case, such as that of the Lahore and Peshawur line, would be so paramount as to forbid the adoption of a narrow gauge, unless in connection with a much longer length of line on the same gauge, the stock of which could, on occasion, be concentrated, or in combination with a large reserve of stock which, till the emergency occurred, would be useless, and would represent a large unremunerative capital.

11. On none of our future railways, whether on the standard or narrow gauge, should a wheel be allowed bearing a heavier load than 4 tons. This limit (which combined with a maximum speed of 25 miles an hour is that prescribed for *light railways* under "the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868,") will not prevent the vehicles of the present lines from passing over the new lines of the same gauge, and there is no doubt that we shall be able to obtain sufficiently powerful engines well within it. We shall probably prescribe this limit authoritatively in order that the rails may be proportioned accordingly. We believe that a limit of 3 or 3½ tons might be adopted with perfect safety, and should be adopted in designing the engines and vehicles, but we shall have no objection to allow some margin for the rails in order to meet unforeseen circumstances, breach of regulations, &c.

12. In one sense, therefore, it may be affirmed that the greater part, if not the whole, of our extensions will be light lines. It is certainly not our intention that they should be traversed by trains at a speed of 40 to 50 miles an hour, drawn by engines having 7 tons on a wheel. But whether the gauge be narrow or wide, it is our intention that the road shall be substantial, and we desire that there may be no inconsistency between the wheel-loads of the engines and of the vehicles. Engines of sufficient effective weight, *i.e.*, possessing sufficient adhesion for drawing very heavy loads at such speeds and on such gradients as we contemplate, can be obtained without having recourse to such extreme wheel-loads, or, in fact, to a load in excess of that which can be brought on each wheel of a well-designed and properly loaded vehicle. There should, therefore, be no necessity for such heavy rails as prevail in England, and on our trunk lines in India—and though lines laid with lighter rails may be included within the somewhat indefinite category of *light (slow ?) lines*, it is obvious that a line laid with a heavy rail and traversed by a few passenger trains at speeds exceeding 25 miles an hour, must be regarded as an article of luxury, suited, perhaps, to a wealthy country in an advanced stage of civilization, but not necessarily suited to a country in an early stage of civilization, where time is not an object to the mass of the people. Such a line might possibly compare favorably with a line capable only of a slow speed traffic when we take the limit of traffic measured in ton-miles performed in a given time in each case, but it is evident that the balance of capacity in favor of the heavier line would be for the most part obtained at an extra cost by running the goods traffic at undue speed. In practice, however, this limit is only arrived at in very exceptional cases ; and it may be safely affirmed that there is little probability of its being arrived at for many years to come on any line of railway about to be constructed in India, whether it be laid for a fast or a slow speed traffic.

13. Summed up in a few words, the conclusion to which we desire to inform your Grace that we have been led is, that the improvements introduced into the construction of engines and rolling-stock demand the adoption on a large part of the railway extensions now contemplated in India of a narrow gauge track laid on a substantial road and sub-way, with rails proportioned to the limited wheel-loads of the improved engines now obtainable, and to the moderate speed required by the circumstances of the country.

14. The interesting reports of the experiments recently made on the Festiniog and Port Madoc Railway, and on the Mid-Wales Railway, received under your Grace's despatch No. 23 of the 13th April 1870, support this conclusion, and having at some length explained the reasons by which we have been led to it, we shall do ourselves the honor of inviting your Grace's attention to a special application of the principles on which it is based in a separate despatch.

Telegram from Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy, dated 28th June 1870.

I am carefully considering narrow gauge question ; many objections raised. What does Lord Napier think regarding Indus Valley line on military interests involved ?

Opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Lord Napier of Magdala, dated 7th July 1870.

Viewing the whole question of the Indus Valley Railway, and bearing in mind that one-third of the distance between Kurrachee and Lahore is laid with the broad gauge ; considering also the weakness of the separate lines of railway for transporting military material from deficiency of rolling-stock, and the great advantage of being able to accumulate stock from other lines, I am in favour of completing the Indus Valley Line on the broad gauge.

It would be far better to complete the whole system of the great lines as far as Peshawur, so that the resources of the Empire might be concentrated on the frontier without break of gauge, than to stop short of Peshawur, as I have understood to have been the policy of the Government of India, on the argument that the Punjab line would not pay.

I could never see any good reason for cutting off a few hundred miles of difficult country out of a main line of 1,500 miles, and rating its cost and probable returns separately from the whole line as a justification for not completing it.

I am under the belief that much hesitation has occurred in admitting the necessity of continuing the line beyond Lahore, and even now I am not aware that the political necessity of continuing the line to Peshawur as an immediate work is admitted.

The Umbeyla campaign made it painfully evident that we ought to have had a railway to Peshawur ; the reinforcements necessary to extricate Chamberlain's force from its position were many weeks in marching to the frontier, instead of being transported in a few days ; the greatest misfortunes might have happened during that delay.

I am surprised, therefore, to find the completion of the railway to Peshawur put down in the financial scheme for 1885, and the completion of the Indus line for 1890 !

Rather than see such a fatal delay, I should submit to any minor evil, such as a break of gauge. For instance, a narrow gauge might, I believe, be laid on the Lahore and Peshawur road to complete the communication from Jhelum in one year without turning a spadeful of earth, and would pay its value in political security and economy of transport by the time the main line, according to the programme of it in Sir John Lawrence's minute, would be advanced to that point, and it might either be retained or transferred for branch lines to our hill stations.

But if it is determined to push on without delay to completion the trunk lines of rail from the sea to Peshawur, a measure, the military and political importance of which cannot be too highly estimated, the broad gauge for this system should be maintained throughout.

Telegram from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy.

Committee appointed on gauge question has not given report yet. Strong opposition to narrow gauge as applied to strategical lines. General agreement in favor of narrow gauge when strategical lines completed. Have you considered fully how far standard gauge with lighter rail would be best for Peshawur line and Indus Valley ; the last through flat country gives least saving on change of gauge.

Telegram from the Viceroy to the Secretary of State for India, dated 5th October 1870.

The Punjab and Sindh State Railways should in any case be laid with light rails suited to engines of moderate wheel weights, and the entire rolling-stock should be capable of running from Peshawur to Kurrachee. The special engine-stock will rule the transporting power of the line whatever the gauge may be, and if light rails on standard gauge be adopted on northern and middle sections, we must provide new engines for whole length, otherwise efficiency of line on light sections, but particularly above Jhelum, will, on an emergency, be reduced by one-third, compared with a line of uniform description throughout. For our views as to difficulty of country and character of line above Jhelum, see Railway Proceedings No. 44 of August. I consider every line now contemplated north of the Nerbudda in a great degree strategical.

From the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated 26th October 1870.

I have had under my consideration in Council your Excellency's despatch of the 17th May, in which you recommend a narrow gauge for a large part of the contemplated extension of railways in India, and in particular for the lines beyond Lahore northward to Peshawur, and south-westward down the valley of the Indus.

2. As this proposal raises many questions of the most vital interest, I have taken time to give it my best consideration.

3. The objections to this proposal lie upon the surface. At home we are familiar with the inconveniences arising from a break of gauge. Our estimate of those inconveniences has been derived from our experience of an immense traffic carried upon lines which meet and cross each other in every possible direction, and within a very limited geographical area. The different circumstances of India are not equally familiar. But some of these differences, when remembered, may well be regarded as having an adverse, rather than a favourable bearing on the policy you recommend. It is urged that, whilst the evils of a break of gauge are great in respect of commerce, they are infinitely greater in respect to the military use of railways ; —that these evils would be especially felt upon the lines specified by you, which are lines mainly valuable for strategic purposes :—that the great historical invasions of India have come from the North-West Frontier, and that this is now the only frontier on which invasion by an enemy equipped with European appliances of war is possible ;—that the first object of railway lines to that frontier must be the military object—to enable the Government of India to move a large army rapidly to the front, with all its guns and material of war. For this purpose an amount of accommodation is required which can only be secured by being able to command the rolling stock of all the lines already completed in India.

4. On the other hand, whilst the objections to your proposal are chiefly military, the arguments on which you rest that proposal are chiefly economic. You represent the narrow gauge as amply sufficient for the commercial traffic of the country, and as capable, under certain conditions, of supplying all that is really wanted for military purposes. Under these circumstances, you desire to secure whatever saving can be effected upon a narrow gauge in the cost of construction, of working, and of maintenance.

5. Looking at the great questions of policy involved from these two opposite points of view, I have no hesitation in saying, in the first place, that, under the present circumstances of India, the military argument must be considered as secondary to the economic. The danger to our Indian Empire from financial embarrassment is a far more real and a more pressing danger than the danger of sudden invasion on the North-West Frontier by a great military power.

6. I observe in the second place, that even supposing this particular danger of invasion to be greater than I conceive it to be, it is a danger which has already, to a great extent, been met. Continuous lines of railway on the standard gauge have now been completed, which connect Lahore, the capital of our most northern provinces, with Calcutta on the one side, and with Bombay on the other side of India. As much, therefore, of the rolling-stock of all the lines now completed as can be used upon a single line of rail, is now available for the concentration of troops upon the Punjab.

7. It is true that the communication with Bombay by Allahabad and the Jubbulpoor junction is circuitous as compared with a line down the valley of the Indus, but at the moderate speed of 15 miles an hour, Lahore is now within little more than 100 hours from either Calcutta or Bombay.

8. These considerations, however, may be regarded as proving too much—as proving that the great military lines being now complete, it would be best, on economic grounds, to stop the railway system at Lahore, and it is urged that, if any military value at all is attached to the extension of lines towards the North-Western Passes on the one side, and the sea at Kurrachee on the other side, it is unwise to make them upon a gauge which will be comparatively useless for military purposes.

9. As your Excellency distinctly expresses a strong opinion on the political value of the Peshawur line, the argument I have just mentioned must have been fully considered by you, and you must have seen some sufficient answer to it. That answer will be found, I apprehend, in the nature of the military dangers to which we are actually exposed on our North-West Frontier, which is not the danger of invasion by large and well-appointed armies, but by the occasional incursions and disturbances of mountain tribes. It does not follow that a railway is useless for such military purposes, because it is not sufficient for the sudden transport of great masses of men with all their material of war. The rapid, or the more rapid movement than can be effected by marching, of comparatively small bodies of infantry with a few mountain guns, may be of the highest possible importance in preserving the peace of our frontier. Moreover, it may be fairly argued that, even as against a great military invasion of India, of which a few months' or even a few weeks' notice could be had, the narrow gauge lines would afford most important facilities for the concentration of our army.

10. I must add that I cannot regard the lines to Peshawur, and down the valley of the Indus, as valuable for military purposes alone. A high value is to be attached to such subsidiary lines in India in a commercial point of view, even although it may be many years before they become directly remunerative to the Government considered merely as a shareholder. It is very difficult to estimate beforehand the amount of traffic they will create. But everywhere we may look with confidence to the effect they will have in enabling us to deal with the periodical miseries of famine, in raising the value of all agricultural products, and giving new directions to the ancient industry of the people.

11. So far after the most careful consideration of the case, I entertain no doubt of the soundness of the general principle on which your recommendation is founded. That principle is the pre-eminent value, and indeed, the absolute necessity, of the utmost possible economy in the execution of all our great public works. These must of necessity be provided for by loan, and the magnitude of the undertakings before us will involve of necessity a large increase of the public debt, the interest of which, until the works become remunerative, constitutes an annual burden on the revenues of the State. These revenues are already heavily weighted by this burden, whilst special difficulties appear to lie in the way of raising new taxes in India.

12. There is, however, one doubt affecting the application of the narrow gauge system to the Peshawur line, and to the line of the Indus Valley, which I leave to the estimate you may form after a careful consideration of the documents I forward with this despatch. It cannot be denied that a break of gauge is in itself an evil and an inconvenience. It is an evil and an inconvenience which may be, and, in the peculiar circumstances of India, would certainly be compensated by any very considerable saving in the economy of construction, of working and of maintenance. But you will see by the papers accompanying this despatch that some high authorities in England contend that, by applying a light permanent way to the standard gauge, and running only at a low rate of speed, a large part of the economy you contemplate can be secured without any break in the continuity of gauge. That some considerable portion of the saving you contemplate can thus be secured, I have no doubt. But what balance of saving will still remain in favor of the narrow gauge, as regards the cost of construction, and how much more of that saving will remain on the cost of working and of maintenance, are questions which must depend on the local conditions of country and of probable traffic. I commend these points to your closest investigation. That continuity of gauge with the rest of India would be an advantage in the Indus Valley line, the two terminal portions of which have already been completed on the standard gauge, is a proposition which can hardly be disputed ; and if this advantage can really be secured at an inconsiderable cost, it may be well worth while to secure it. But I am unwilling, in the present condition of Indian finances, and in view of the great demands upon it which lie before us, to impose upon you any burden which you think you can avoid, and which I cannot defend as necessary to the accomplishment of the end in view.

13. I concur with you that, whatever gauge is adopted for the line to Peshawur ought to be adopted on the Indus Valley, and as the traffic ought not to be interrupted on the two terminal portions of the Indus Valley line which are already completed, it will be necessary, if you decide in favor of the narrow gauge, to adopt the expedient of laying down a third rail upon those portions. The cost of this must be considered in estimating the question of comparative gain and loss which I have left to your final determination.

14. Should a narrow gauge be determined upon, the further question, what that gauge is to be, is one of immense importance, because whatever gauge is fixed upon ought to be adopted in all the subsidiary lines over the whole of India. The economy which results from uniformity in plant and rolling-stock makes this a matter of the first importance.

15. I enclose the reports of a committee which I appointed to consider the question in an engineering point of view, including the report of one member of that committee, Mr. Fowler, who dissents from the majority, and also a paper by Mr. Hawkshaw in favor of the standard gauge.

Telegram from Viceroy, to the Secretary of State, dated 3rd January 1871.

Government of India adheres to former opinion as to adoption of narrow guage for Railways in Punjab, and resolves to employ narrow guage for Rajpootana lines also. They have adopted 3 feet 3 inches for the guage. Orders have been issued to give immediate effect to these conclusions. Detailed instructions will be prepared without delay for transmission to England relative to permanent-way and rolling-stock.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India, dated 10th January 1871.

On the receipt of your Grace's Despatch, No. 72 Railway, dated 26th October last, conveying to us the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the gauge to be adopted for the projected new Railways in the Punjaub and Sind, we proceeded to review carefully our former conclusions in the light of your Grace's observations and the important papers which formed the accompaniments of the Despatch above referred to.

2. We now have the honour to inform your Grace that the result of this reconsideration of the first question at issue, whether the new lines should be carried out on a broad or narrow gauge, has been to confirm us in our former opinions, and the determination of the matter having been left with our Government, we have given the necessary instructions for proceeding with the works and surveys now in hand, on the basis of adopting a narrow gauge instead of the former gauge of 5 feet 6 inches.

3. A careful examination of the further question which had to be decided, namely, the precise breadth of the new narrow gauge, has led us to the conclusion that 3 feet 3 inches will be the most convenient, and we have accordingly adopted this as the gauge for general use on all new narrow gauge lines to be constructed hereafter.

4. After the protracted discussions that have taken place relative to the main question, which, under your Grace's authority, we have now settled, we do not think it necessary, or likely to be useful, to enter at any length on a review of the arguments that have been adduced in favour of the alternative system of construction. We will merely state that we generally accept the views expressed by your Grace in paras. 5 to 11 of your Despatch under acknowledgment as to the main military and financial considerations that arise, and that we are satisfied that the economy likely to be obtained from the adoption of the narrow gauge will justify our accepting the break of gauge at Lahore with such inconveniences as it involves.

5. On the subject of the precise gauge for the new narrow lines, all that it appears necessary for us to say is, that we consider an internal width of 6 feet to be the least that can be conveniently taken for ordinary passenger and goods vehicles, and that for such a width of the vehicles a gauge of 3 feet 3 inches seems likely to be most suitable. We are of opinion that by adopting this gauge we shall very materially reduce the cost of construction and maintenance, while the carrying power of the Railways will be fully adequate to the probable requirements of the traffic. On such a gauge with a light rail, rolling-stock not sensibly heavier than that which has been proposed for the 2 feet 9 inches gauge, may readily be employed ; while in the event of an important increase of the traffic, vehicles of larger capacity, with heavier engines, if accompanied by the adoption of a heavier rail, will give the means of raising the carrying power of the lines to a standard very little, if at all, below that now attained on most European lines of the 4 feet 8½ inches gauge.

6. We shall take the earliest possible steps for obtaining, in as precise a form as is practicable, a statement showing the description of engines, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., thought by our professional advisers to be most suitable for the immediate requirements of the new lines. This statement we shall have the honour to forward to your Grace, with a view to the preparation of precise designs of the various articles, under the supervision of some well qualified Engineer in England, and the supply of such quantities of them as we shall hereafter indicate.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India, dated 10th January 1871.

We have the honour to inform you that we have come to the conclusion that it will be expedient to carry out the projected Railways in Rajpootna, both the lines from Agra and Delhi to Ajmeer, and that from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Indore, on the narrow gauge, and that we have given the needful orders on this subject.

We anticipate a very large saving in the cost of these Railways from the adoption of this conclusion.

THE RETURN OF THE FRENCH TROOPS TO VERSAILLES.

Paris, Monday Night, March 13.

Yesterday was an eventful day for the inhabitants of Versailles. Early in the morning the remnant of the Prussian forces left in the town cleared out, and by ten o'clock only one or two stragglers, together with a few wounded, remained. I took an early train from Paris to see the last of the Germans at Versailles, and I did not see much of them. At the gate of the Avenue de Paris there were three German hussars, but they offered no opposition to those who wished to enter, and even French soldiers in uniform (though without arms) passed freely. I was then informed that the mass of the Germans had positively quitted the town early that morning, leavingly only a few soldiers attached to the ambulance corps. Immediately after their departure the inhabitants brought out from hidden corners an innumerable quantity of French flags, and hung them out of the first-floor windows. The town soon wore a holiday look, and everyone listened eagerly for the French drum. At last it was heard very feebly, but near at hand. A number of people turned out in the Place d'Armes, and waited for the approach of the French forces. In a little time these forces made their appearance ; but what a disappointment ! they were only a company of local *pompiers*, or firemen, who came to guard the Palace. If they had been in the least degree martial in their aspect, or had they possessed an elementary knowledge of drill, the crowd might have been satisfied, and proud of their countrymen. Unfortunately this company of *pompiers* was composed of old men, some very straight, some very crooked, some very tall, some very short, some ridiculously stout, some alarmingly thin. Altogether, this most unsoldierlike assemblage looked very foolish. Their brilliant helmets and red plumes, contrasting with their awkward gait, made them look only the more foolish. Versailles, notwithstanding its earnest desire to applaud all that is French, could not help laughing at those luckless firemen—after having witnessed for five months the martial appearance and the splendid drill of the German troops. Still the people felt irritated, and longed for the arrival of a detachment of the old Imperial Guard, or some other veteran regiment of the French army. As for the few Prussian soldiers who still remained in the town with the ambulance, they ran up eagerly to see the French arrive and had no sooner obtained a glimpse of them than they went away in convulsions. With all due respect to the *pompiers* of Versailles, it is allowable to say that the famous Palace might surely have been confided to the care of better troops than a body of provincial firemen.

There soon ran a rumour that at two o'clock 10,000 men belonging to the Army of Paris were to take formal possession of the town in the name of the French Republic. This promised to be a grand diversion for the bright Sunday holiday. The people put on their best dresses, and hurried forth into the Avenue de Paris to applaud the entry of Vinoy's soldiers. At two o'clock it was announced that the entry was postponed till three ; and at three, again, that it was postponed till four. In the meantime the crowd increased, and people of every rank waited impatiently for the moment when Versailles should once more become a French town, governed by French authorities. Heaps of stones were used as seats by persons tired of standing, and a great many women and children of the lower classes, who thought more of comfort than of dignity, squatted down on the gutter stone. At last a great hubbub was heard, and two German soldiers made their appearance. Some of the people hooted, and notably a number of National Guards, who had come from Paris to spend the day at Versailles ; while others, probably the inhabitants of the town, protested that it was useless to insult these solitary soldiers. At the gate of the town, however, they were refused permission to pass out, and they had to retrace their steps, accompanied by a French guard to protect them from injury. While this incident was still under discussion, the authorities of the town, the mayor, the municipal council, and the officers of the local National Guard, in full uniform—their breasts covered with decorations—moved solemnly down the Avenue de Paris on their way to the gate, where they had to wait some time. At last a few officers of the Artillery rode up to the gate, and the authorities immediately formed a half circle round them. This was a signal for everyone to take off his kepi, and any amount of salutations were exchanged on either side, after which a short allocution was pronounced. Its chief object was to express the pleasure with which the inhabitants of Versailles welcomed the return of the French troops. The French troops on their side muttered a few words of reply, and helped themselves out of the difficulty by shaking hands violently with everyone round. Then the drums beat, the people cheered. Kepis flew up, and the French soldiers marched through the gate. First came two drummers. The people of Versailles looked blank when they saw only two drummers. They had been accustomed to many a fine German band. The officers who followed seemed to be of inferior rank. Then came five or six companies of artillerymen, with arms, and as many more without arms, while in the rear there was a long train of commissariat and ammunition waggons. That was all. I scarcely recollect to have ever witnessed such a woeful disappointment. "Some of them are not even armed," exclaimed the good people of Versailles, who had expected to see a grand military pageant. "Never mind, they are French, and therefore let us applaud them all the same." This suggestion was especially approved of by the *gamin* element of the crowd, and they began to yell out "Vive la France," "Vive l'Armée." But the soldiers only hung their heads. They had the good sense to feel that this was no triumphal entry—that silence was suited to the occasion. The victorious cry died fitfully away, and the crowd dispersed. They had gathered together under the impulse of the moment ; in the gladness of their hearts they wished to give a lively reception to the French soldiers, and they forgot that they had not been victorious. The humble appearance of the two solitary drummers, and the small detachment of artillery-men, half of them without arms, brought the fact forcibly back upon the minds of the Versaillese, and they went home sadly and thoughtfully. Had General Vinoy arrived at the head of a numerous corps, with band and bugles, we should have seen the anomaly of the triumphal entry of a defeated army. It is well that this has been avoided.—*Daily News.*

ANOTHER CHURCH QUESTION.

(Daily Telegraph, March 15.)

A very grave crisis in the history of the Church of England is approaching. By a series of decisions of the Privy Council, almost uninterruptedly adverse to the High Church party, the outworks of Ritualism have been successfully assaulted ; now the very citadel is menaced. The charge against Mr. Bennett, Vicar of Frome, Selwood, impugns the cardinal doctrine of Anglo-Catholicism—the Real Presence in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—and we are threatened with a serious schism or separation from the Church if the Judicial Committee should pronounce that tenet illegal. In presence of this danger it is of the utmost moment that the precise nature of the issue raised should be clearly apprehended ; and happily it is practicable, notwithstanding the enormous length of the pleadings and proceedings, to give a correct account of the charge against Mr. Bennett. In his book entitled, "A Plea for Toleration in the Church of England," there occurred a remarkable passage, in which he spoke of "the real actual and visible presence of our Lord upon the altars of our churches," and added, "without that doctrine, as containing and inferring the sacerdotal office of the priest and the sacrificial character of the altar, there would seem to me to be no Church at all." He declared himself to be one of those who "adore, and teach the people to adore, the consecrated elements, believing Christ to be in them—believing that under their veil is the sacred Body and Blood of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." These words, however, underwent a remarkable change in a subsequent edition of the book. For those first quoted were substituted the phrase, "The real and actual presence of our Lord under the form of bread and wine upon the altars of our churches." The second amended passage stands thus : "Who myself adore, and teach the people to adore, Christ present in the Sacrament under the form of bread and wine, believing that under their veil is the sacred Body and Blood of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The Vicar of Frome especially directs attention to these corrections, which, he says, were suggested to him by Dr. Pusey.

The "Plea for Toleration," and an essay by Mr. Bennett, "Upon some Results of the Tractarian Movement of 1833," have been the subjects of a protracted ecclesiastical suit, which commenced in 1868. The defendant was charged with maintaining doctrines contrary to the Articles and formularies of the Church. The judgment of Sir Robert Phillimore upon these questions was pronounced in 1870. With respect to the phrase, "The visible presence of our Lord upon the altars of our churches," he says that he had read those words with surprise and sorrow, and concludes that, in the first and uncorrected edition of his pamphlet, Mr. Bennett, by his language respecting the visible presence of our Lord, and the adoration of the consecrated elements, had contravened the law. The learned Judge considered, however, that there had been a sufficient retractation of the objectionable phrase. With respect to the second edition of the pamphlet, and the other work for which the defendant was articled, Sir Robert Phillimore arrived at the conclusion that they were not illegal, and said—"The objective, actual, and real presence—or the spiritual Real Presence—a presence external to the act of the communicant—appears to me to be the doctrine which the formularies of our Church, duly considered and construed so as to be harmonious, intended to maintain." From this judgment an appeal was made by the promoters of the suit to the Judicial Committee, and the hearing before the superior Court will probably take place in the course of a few weeks. In order to form an adequate idea of the importance of this appeal, we must recollect that the controversy about the Real Presence has harrassed Christendom for a thousand years. It began, apparently, with the dispute between Paschasius Radbert and Ratramnus in the ninth century, and has continued ever since. There is not a public library in the kingdom which has not book-shelves full of theological criticism on the disputed topic, and if all the literature on the subject could be collected, it would constitute a considerable library by itself. We must remember also that the doctrine, in one or other of its many forms, has been maintained, not only by the Romanists, but by several other communions. Luther was a strong and vehement supporter of the Real Presence. In his disputation with Zwingle at Marburg, in 1529, which ended in an open quarrel, we find him using such expressions as this, "Since my Lord Jesus Christ says *Hoc est Corpus meum*, I believe that His Body is really there ;" and again, seizing a cloth on which the Latin words were written, he held it up before the eyes of Zwingle and Œcolampadius. "See," said he, "See ! this is our text ; you have not yet driven us from it as you boasted, and we care for no other proofs." So, also, we

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find the Reformer Bishop Ridley, in his examination at Oxford in 1554, saying, "In the Sacrament is the very true and natural Body and Blood of Christ, even that which was born of the Virgin Mary which ascended into heaven." The Catechism now authorised by the Church of England speaks of "the Body and Blood of Christ, which are verily and indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper." Indeed, it may be safely affirmed that, in some sense or another, the majority of Christian bodies recognise a Divine presence in the ordinance. The Evangelical and Protestant Dissenter—to whom the Real Presence, in the Ritualistic sense, is anathema—rejoice in the promise which is annexed to the words "when two or three are gathered together in My name." And there is an abundance of passages in the writings of Puritans, Nonconformists, and Presbyterians which recognise in fervent terms the nearness of their Lord. But this idea is very different from that mystic virtue in the consecrated elements which is supposed by High Churchmen to be [a necessary consequence of the act of consecration, irrespectively of the worthiness or unworthiness of the communicant. Sir Robert Phillimore, in his judgment, quotes an enormous number of passages from old divines of the English Church to show that they held a tenet such as that which he pronounces lawful; yet it may be questioned whether the erudition is not somewhat misplaced. How often must we insist that the function of the Judicial Committee is not to decide whether a doctrine is true or Scriptural, but whether it is condemned by the Prayer Book? Outside and beyond that authority it is not competent for the ecclesiastical tribunals to travel; and therefore it is little to the purpose to show what the sentiments of theological writers have been or are. We do not refer to the debates in Parliament to ascertain what the secular law is, but to the Statutes themselves. In the same way the clergy are absolutely bound by the Articles and formularies of the Liturgy.

The Judicial Committee has an office which may be correctly described as a process of mere verbal criticism—to lay the impugned publication and the Prayer Book side by side, and see whether the one contradicts the other. If it be found that there is not such a contradiction, the clergyman is plainly at liberty to maintain his own opinions. But, if a contradiction be established, it is altogether idle to suggest that the Judicial Committee should refrain from expressing their real opinion, lest a disruption should take place. The Appellate Court is bound by oath to administer a certain recognised branch of law according to established juridical principles. The question of policy is grave—very grave—but it is quite apart from their office. Should it be found that the formularies which were intended to be comprehensive have unexpectedly such an exclusive operation that they expel from the English Communion some of its most earnest, most conscientious, most learned members, the expediency of revising the Articles so as to render them more comprehensive may have to be discussed. But at the present moment any discussion as to the propriety of altering the language of the Liturgy with reference to the Sacrament is altogether premature. We have a right to assume that, on a subject so confessedly mysterious and difficult, no rule of rigid intolerance will be prescribed by a legal tribunal. A considerable diversity of opinion on the point is absolutely inevitable. Probably there are no two men who have exactly the same views about it. The innumerable refinements as to the meaning of *veré* and *realiter* and "real" and "natural" are manifest proofs that beyond a certain point human language fails to represent the nice distinctions of thought. Mr. Bennett's own amendation of his pamphlet is a capital illustration of the inherent difficulties of the case. First, he uses the phrase, "real, actual, and visible;" then, at the suggestion of Dr. Pusey, substitutes "real and actual." The Dean of Arches decides that the one phrase is unlawful and the other lawful. The discussion is as subtle as that about the *Filioque* clause, which was the ostensible cause of the separation between the Eastern and Western Churches. Of course we are not implying that the present discussion is merely one about words. There are, undoubtedly, two main and very distinct schools of thought respecting the Sacrament. The one holds that the Presence is—to quote the words of Sir Robert Phillimore—"external to the act of the communicant." The other maintains that it depends on the faith and worthiness of the communicant. That is the pith and marrow of the controversy. Both parties assert that the established formularies support, or at least tolerate their own views; and it is no part of our duty to say which has the best of the argument. It is enough for the present to point out the nature of the issues raised in the present appeal, and to insist that there is no real reason for anticipating such a national misfortune as a great schism in the Church of England.

PRIVILEGED PERSONS.

(*Saturday Review*, March 11.)

WE all number among our acquaintances certain privileged persons; people who make their own laws without regard to the received canons of society, and who claim exemption from some of the moral and most of the conventional obligations that are considered binding on others. The privileged person may be male or female, but is more often the latter, sundry restraining influences keeping men in check which are inoperative with women. Women, indeed, when they choose to fall out of the ranks and follow an independent path of their own, care very little for any influences at all, the restraining power which will keep them in line being yet an unknown quantity. As a woman, then, we will first deal with the privileged person.

One embodiment of the privileged person is she whose forte lies in saying unpleasant things with praiseworthy coolness. She aims at a reputation for smartness or for honesty, according to the character of her intellect, and she uses what she gets without stint or sparing. If she is clever, she is noted for her sarcastic speeches and epigrammatic brilliancy; and her *mots* are bandied about from one to the other of her friends; with an uneasy sense, however, in the laughter they excite. For every one feels that he who laughs to-day may have cause to wince to-morrow, and that dancing on one's own grave is by no means an exhilarating exercise. No one is safe with her—not even her nearest and dearest; and she does not care how deeply she wounds when she is about it. But her victims rarely retaliate; which is the oddest part of the business. They resign themselves meekly enough to the scalpel, and comfort themselves with the reflection that it is only pretty Fanny's way, and that she is known to all the world as a privileged person, who may say what she likes. It falls hard, though, on the uninitiated and sensitive, when they are first introduced to a privileged person with a talent for saying smart things, and no pity to speak of. Perhaps they have learned their manners too well to retort in kind, if even they are able; and so feel themselves constrained to bear the unexpected smart, as the Spartan boy bore his fox. One sees them at times endure their humiliation before folk with a courageous kind of stoicism which would do honour to a better cause. Perhaps they are too much taken aback to be able to marshal their wits for a serviceable counter-thrust; all they can do is to look confused and feel angry; but sometimes, if seldom, the privileged person with a talent for sarcastic sayings meets with her match and gets paid off in her own coin—which greatly offends her, while it rejoices those of her friends who have suffered many things at her hands before. If she is rude in a more sledge-hammer kind of way—rude through what it pleases her to call honesty and the privilege of speaking her mind—her attacks are easier to meet, as being more openly made and less dependent on quickness or subtlety of intellect to parry. Sometimes, indeed, by their very coarseness they defeat themselves. When a woman of this kind says in a loud voice, as her final argument in a discussion, "Then you must be a fool," as we have known a woman tell her hostess, she has blunted her own weapon and armed her opponent. All her privileges cannot change the essential constitution of things; and rudeness being the boomerang of the drawing-room which returns on the head of the thrower, the privileged person who prides herself on her honesty, and who is not too squeamish as to its use, finds herself discomfited by the very silence and forbearance of her victim. In either case, however, whether using the rapier or the sledge-hammer, the person privileged in speech is partly a nuisance and partly a stirrer-up of society. People gather round to hear her, when she has grappled with a victim worthy of her steel, and is using it with effect. Yet unless her social status is such that she can command a following by reason of the flunkeyism inherent in human nature, she is sure to find herself dropped before her appointed end has come. People get afraid of her ill-nature for themselves, and tired of hearing the same things repeated of others. For even a clever woman has her intellectual limits, and is forced after a time to double back on herself, and re-open the old workings. It is all very well, people think, to read sharp satires on society in the abstract, and to fit the cap as one likes. Even if it fits oneself, one can bear the fool's crown with some small degree of equanimity, in the hope that others will not discover the fact; but when it comes to a hand-to-hand attack, with bystanders to witness, and oneself reduced to an ignominious silence, it is another matter altogether; and however sparkling the gifts of one's privileged friend, one would rather not put oneself in the way of their exercise. So she is gradually shunned till she is finally abandoned; what was once the clever impertinence of a pretty person, or the frank insolence of a cherubic hoyden, having turned by time into the acrid humour of a grim female who keeps no terms with any one, and with whom, therefore, no terms can be kept. The pretty person given to smart sayings with a sting in them, and the hoyden who allows herself the use of the weapon of honesty, would do well to ponder on the inevitable end, when the only real patent of their privileges has run out, and they have no longer youth and beauty to plead in condonation for their bad breeding.

Another exercise of peculiar privilege is to be found in the matter of flirting. Some women are able to flirt with impunity to an extent which would simply destroy any one else. They flirt with the most delicious frankness, yet for all practical purposes keep their place in society undisturbed and their repute intact. They have the art of making the best of two worlds, the secret of which is all their own, yet which causes the weak to stumble and the rash to fall. They ride on two horses at once, with a skill as consummate as their daring; but the feeble sisters who follow after them slip down between, and come to grief and public disaster as their reward. It is in vain to try to analyse the terms on which this kind of privilege is founded. Say that one pretty person takes the tone of universal relationship—that she has an illimitable fund of sisterliness always at command for a host of "dear boys" of her own age, or, when a little older and drawing near to the borders of mature sirenhood, that she is a kind of oecumenical aunt to a large congregation of well-looking nephews—she may steer safely through the shallows of this dangerous coast, and land at last on the *terra firma* of a respected old age; but let another try it, and she goes to the bottom like a stone. And yet the first has pushed her privileges as far as they will go, while the second has only played with hers; but the one comes triumphantly into port with all colours flying, and the other makes shipwreck and is lost. And why the one escapes and the other goes down is a mystery given to no one to fathom. But so it is; and every student of society is aware of this strange elasticity of privilege with certain pretty friends, and must have more than once wondered at Mrs. Grundy's leniency to the flagrant sinner on the right side of the square, coupled with her severity to the lesser naughtiness on the left. The flirting form of privilege is the most partial in its limitations of all: and things which one fair patentee may do with impunity, retaining her garlands, will cause another to be chastised with scorpions; and no one knows why or how the difference is made.

Another self-granted privilege is the license some give themselves in the way of taking liberties, and the boldness with which they force your barriers. Indeed there is no barrier that can stand against these resolute invaders. You are not at home, say, to all the world, but the privileged person is sure you will see him or her, and forthwith mounts your stairs with a cheerful conscience, carrying his welcome with him—so he says. Admitted into your penetralia, the privileges of this bold sect increase, being of the same order as the traditional ell on the grant of the inch. They drop in at all times, and are never troubled with modest doubts. They elect themselves your "casuals," for whom you are supposed to have always a place at your table, and you are obliged to invite them into the dining-room when the servant sounds the gong and the roast mutton makes itself evident. They hear you are giving an evening, and they tell you they will come, uninvited, taking for granted that you intended to ask them, and would have been sorry if you had forgotten. They tack themselves on to your party at a fête, and air their privileges in public; when the man whom of all others you would like best for a son-in-law is hovering about, kept at bay by the privileged person's familiar manner towards yourself and your daughter. Your friend would laugh at you if you hinted to him that he might by chance be misinterpreted. He argues that every one knows him and his ways; and acts as if he held a talisman by which the truth could be read through the thickest veil of appearances. It would be well sometimes if he had this talisman, for his familiarity is a bewildering kind of thing to strangers on their first introduction to a house where he has privileges; and it takes time, and some misapprehension, before it is rightly understood. You do not know how to catalogue this man who is so wonderfully at ease with your new friends. You know that he is not a relation, and yet he acts as one bound by the closest ties; the girls are no longer children, but his manner towards them would be a little too familiar if they were half a dozen years younger than they are; and you come at last to the conclusion that the father owes him money, and that he is therefore master of the situation and beyond the reach of rebuke. All things considered, this kind of privilege is dangerous, and to be carefully avoided by parents and guardians. Indeed, every form of this patent is dangerous; the chances being that sooner or later familiarity will degenerate into contempt, and a bitter rupture take the place of the former excessive intimacy.

The neglect of all ordinary social observances is another reading of the patent of privilege which certain people grant themselves. These are the people who never return your calls, who do not think themselves obliged to answer your invitations, who do not keep their appointments, and who forget their promises. It is useless to reproach them, to expect from them the grace of punctuality, the politeness of a reply, or the faintest stirrings of a social conscience in anything. They are privileged to the observance of a general neglect, and you must make your account with them as they are. If they are good-natured, they will spend much time and energy in framing apologies that may or may not tell; if women, and graceful, and liking to be liked without taking much trouble about it, they will profess a thousand sorrows and shames the next time they see you, and play the pretty hypocrite with more or less success. You must not mind what they do, they say pleadingly; no one does; they are such notoriously bad callers no one ever expects them to pay visits like other people; or they are so lazy about writing, please don't mind if they don't answer your letters or even your invitations, they don't mean to be rude, only they don't like writing, or they are so dreadfully busy they cannot do half they ought, and are obliged sometimes to break their engagements and so on; and you, probably for the twentieth time, accept excuses which mean nothing but "I am a privileged person," and go on again as before, hoping for better things against all the lessons of past experience. How can you do otherwise with that charming face looking so sweetly into yours, and the coquettish little hypocrisies played off for your benefit? If that charming face were old or ugly, things would be different, but so long as women possess *la beauté du diable* men can do nothing but treat them as angels.

And so we come round to the root of the matter once more. The privileged person, whose patent society has endorsed, must be young, pretty, charming, and a woman. Failing these conditions, she is a mere adventuress, whose discomfiture is not far off; with these, her patent will last just as long as they do. And when they have gone, she will degenerate into a "horror," at whom the bold will laugh, the timid tremble, and whose company the wise will avoid as too unpleasant to be borne.

ITALY AND MAZZINI.

(*Saturday Review*, March 11.)

A BLUE BOOK of Correspondence on the affairs of Rome which has been lately issued contains little new information. In August and the early part of September the Italian Ministers made several inconsistent statements which probably represented daily vacillation of purpose. As long as the French Empire seemed to be flourishing, their promises that the September Convention should be observed were probably sincere. After the first disasters of the French army, the Ministers began to speak in significant phrases of "advancing the solution of the Roman question," and Sir Augustus Paget correctly anticipated that if a Republic were proclaimed in France the Italian army would at once march upon Rome. On the 29th of August Signor Ponza Di San Martino was sent to inform the Pope that his territory would, if necessary, be occupied; and, immediately after the Paris Revolution of the 4th of September, the troops were ordered to advance. The people of Italy and the devoted adherents of the Pope are not likely to come to an agreement as to the justice and expediency of the suppression of the Temporal Power; but one accusation which Cardinal Antonelli has brought against the Italian Government is fully answered by documents included in the correspondence. Although the Pope naturally complains of the violence to which he has been subjected, the Italian Government cannot justly be charged with a breach of faith to France. The Committee of National Defence, immediately after their accession to power, reversed the Roman policy of the Empire. On the 8th of September Lord Lyons was informed by the Nuncio and by the Italian Minister at Paris that the occupation of the Roman States by the Italian troops would be viewed without displeasure by the French Government; and two days afterwards Cavaliere Nigra added that M. Jules Favre had authorised him to assure his Government, not only of the acquiescence of the French Government, but of its sympathy. On the 22nd of September M. Senard, French Minister at Florence, formally complimented the King on the "wonderful wisdom" with which he had "united political necessities to all the respect and consideration due to religious feelings." In answer to less agreeable communications the Italian Government might perhaps have suspended its recognition of the title of the French Committee of National Defence; but it could not be expected that the authority by which the oppressive Convention of September was abolished should be narrowly scrutinized. As all the neutral Powers practically recognised the Provisional Government of France, it would now be unreasonable to question its competence. The prudence of the Italian Government in taking advantage of an opportunity which might perhaps not have recurred is proved by the recent elevation of M. Thiers to power. If the September Convention had not been abolished with the consent of M. Jules Favre in September last, the actual chief of the French Government might probably have insisted on strict compliance with its terms. It will be difficult to revive the French protectorate, which might perhaps have been maintained if it had continued up to this time to exist. The Pope must be of a sanguine disposition if he hopes for restoration by German arms, and Mr. Kinnaird's authorised gloss will counteract any expectations which may have been founded on Mr. Gladstone's letter.

In the controversy with Catholic zealots an adroit Italian statesman might derive assistance from the most irreconcilable enemy of the monarchy and the Constitution. Signor Mazzini has published in the March number of the *Fortnightly Review* a careful and eloquent programme of the Republican agitation to which he intends to devote the remainder of his life. Time will show whether his enthusiastic convictions are preferred by the Italian people to more empirical and tentative methods of progress. Meanwhile it is certain that the abandonment of Rome, and the restoration of the Temporal Power, would furnish the Republicans with irresistible arguments against the Royal Government. The occupation of Rome was professedly, and perhaps really, undertaken for the purpose of anticipating democratic movements. The propagandism of Mazzini will supply a motive and an excuse for rejecting all schemes of reaction. Of the merits and prospects of the future political struggle foreign observers are perhaps scarcely qualified to judge. The traditional republicanism which is thought to have survived from the civic organization of the middle ages seems to Mazzini not to be adequately supported by faith in democracy as a principle. "Having for its best weapon a negation," instinctive republicanism "is easily disarmed by the semblance of an affirmation." The future Republic "must be founded upon the new conception of progress, not conceded as a mere philosophical theory, but as the divine law of life." Mazzini has been consistent in preaching the divine right which, since it has been dissociated from monarchy, fills the imagination of republican enthusiasts. The faith might acquire formidable strength if it could be contrasted with inefficiency and cowardice on the part of the existing Government. "Who can fail to see how our monarchy, though driven to Rome by our agitations and the mere utterance of the word 'Republic' at Paris, shrinks from establishing itself there?" The taunts of the democratic leader may be conveniently set off against the threats of Continental ecclesiastics, and of Irish public meetings. The King of Italy is in much greater danger from the republicans of his own country than from the apocryphal scores of millions of pious Catholics who are supposed to lament in every quarter of the globe the dethronement of the Pope. The fantastical theory that the Roman provinces ought to be held in trust for the Catholics of all countries will never disturb the actual possessors until it is adopted for purposes of convenience by some potentate who may inherit the piety of Napoleon III.; but the not less arbitrary faith of Mazzini in the "immortal destiny of Rome" as the sanctuary of Italian nationality and of true republican doctrine would express itself in the form of insurrection if the malcontents thought that they were stronger than the Government. It is, however, but fair to Mazzini to state that, in the publication which he is about to commence, he undertakes "to make no appeal to arms, not to excite to rebellion." He evidently expects that the Government will release him from his pledge by interfering with the free expression of his opinions; but in the meantime he is to employ himself in "refuting those prejudices and errors which lead men from the great idea which is the basis of our apostolate." It is highly probable that the Government will differ from the preacher of democracy on the legitimate sphere of free discussion.

The young, and those who in their ignorance of history and human nature enjoy perpetual youth or puerility, may be excused if they are carried away by Mazzini's earnest and lofty eloquence. His religion may be chimerical, but it is pure and sincere, and the symmetry of his ideal Republic explains, if it cannot excuse, the inflated poetry or rhetoric of his latest English eulogist; yet, as soon as he touches upon facts or on practical policy, he exhibits the same unsoundness of judgment which he displayed with fatal effect in his refusal to support Charles Albert in 1848. He still asserts that the Piedmontese Monarchy betrayed Italy at Novara, while "Rome raised her head from her sepulchre in solemn protest." The campaign which ended disastrously at Novara was an enterprise as heroic as the defence of Rome, and far more hopeful. It is an unjustifiable calumny to accuse the King who lost the battle, or the successor who avenged him, of treachery to the Italian cause. Historical blunders or misapprehensions matter less than political errors. It appears from Mazzini's own statement that the principles which he propounds "would inevitably lead to the assertion of our Italian mission, and therefore of our national unity, materially by the reconquest of the Trentino, Istria, and Nice." In other words, the Italian millennium must be preceded by a war with Austria and a war with France. In the reconquest of Nice Mazzini would perhaps employ Garibaldi, who has lately proved in the service of France that a hero is not necessarily a general. It was as Deputy for the French Department of Nice that Garibaldi appeared at Bordeaux, although he resigned his mission. The much-abused Monarchy has, it would seem, betrayed the country by cultivating friendly relations with Austria, instead of advancing unfounded pretensions for the annexation of Istria. Although Mazzini is not responsible for the extravagance of his co-religionists in France, his territorial claims are almost as imprudent as Victor Hugo's announcement in the Bordeaux Assembly that when Alsace and Metz are reclaimed France will also seize from Germany the coveted provinces up to the left bank of the Rhine, with Mentz, Cologne, and Coblenz. Ordinary politicians will fail to see the connexion between the proposal of conquering the province of Trent, and the sonorous propositions that "the seat of sovereignty is neither the I nor the We. The sovereignty is in God, the source of life; in progress, which defines life; in the moral law, which defines duty." Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to confound Mazzini either with empty declaimers or with republicans of a different school. He defines with forcible accuracy, for the purpose of rejecting both theories, the English system, which "among the various human faculties recognises and bases its social system on one alone—liberty," and the Communist doctrine, principally represented by the Comtists, which regards "authority as all in all." His own formula, "the liberty of all through the association of all," is, as might be expected, less intelligible than his definition of the principles which he rejects. It is difficult to believe that Italy will be regenerated by any abstract phrase. The republics which have been tested by experience are as remote as monarchies from approximation to Mazzini's imaginary type. The greatness and prosperity of the United States are rendered possible by the fundamental fact that the Government is not required to govern. In the most conspicuous State of the Union half-a-dozen swindlers at this moment notoriously control both the Legislature and the municipality of the capital. The American nation possesses high qualities, and is capable of great achievements; but its republican institutions are administered by many of the coarsest and most unprincipled members of the community. Mazzini notes as a proof of the decadence of monarchy that the Italians are "disposed to withdraw from public life, and absorb themselves exclusively in private affairs. Morality, between the example set in high places and the spread of materialism, in part the logical consequence of the false tactics of the Monarchy towards the existing religion, is completely undermined. It is not thus that nations rise; it is thus they die." If a republic would cure the evil, it must operate differently from the system of the same name in America.

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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool, J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for FIRE AND LIFE Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the LIFE branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c. regarding FIRE AND LIFE Insurances, apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:

64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;

Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:

Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:

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Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:

Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

AUDITOR:

George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER:

David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—

H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts	...Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)	...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore... ...	...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown, & Co.
Rangoon	...Messrs. Buchanan & Co.
	and
Bombay	...W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, W. McLeavy, Esq.	Manager Bank of Upper India (Ld.).
C. J. Collins, Esq.	
R. R. Deans, Esq.	„ Allahabad Bank.
W. Hobson, Esq.	„ Mussoorie Savings Bank.
J. C. Parry, Esq.	Late General Manager, Delhi and London Bank.
F. Peterson, Esq.	Manager, Simla Bank Corporation.
C. W. Stowell, Esq.	„ Uncovenanted Service Bank.
F. Warner, Esq.	„ Barrister-at-Law.
Shaik Ellahee Bux.	

MEDICAL ADVISER.

WILLIAM MOIR, Esq., Civil Surgeon, Meerut.

SECRETARY.

D. LANCASTER, Esq.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Scott, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.

POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITORS.

Messrs LIDBETTER AND WILSON, Accountants.

BANKERS.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.

SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA.

D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE PECULIAR FEATURES ARE—

1. Assurances at the lowest safe rates.
2. Investment of all Funds in Government Securities.
3. Entire Management in India.
4. Policy-holders to have the power to appoint an Auditor.
5. Recovery by the Representatives of this Company, for all Albert Policyholders who may assure in it, of claims due by the "Albert" Estate.
6. Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the Company's Assets and Liabilities published annually.

Policy-holders on the Indian Register of the Albert Company, including those non-resident in India, will be enabled to assure in this Company on the following special terms:—

YEARLY PREMIUM TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000, OR £100 STERLING, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age.	Civil.	Military.	During Residence in Europe.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.
20	29 0 0	32 14 0	1 12 3
30	33 15 0	37 13 0	2 2 1
40	41 9 0	45 4 0	2 16 0
50	54 9 0	57 4 0	3 19 5

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.

By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

No. 4, Church Lane, Bombay, 6th April 1871.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

FOR SALE.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power. GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Ruston, Proctor and Co.
One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON AND WOOL.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., LIMITED,

MACHINISTS,

OLDHAM.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the above Company, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for every description of Cotton and Wool Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS CARTS, Two Dummies, Municipal Carts, Circular Saws Rails, and various other CONTRACTORS' and IRON-SMITHS TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS; for List, Prices, and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping, Forwarding, Custom House, and General Commission Agents.

FOR SALE, or HIRE for any period, a STEAM BARGE of 64 22-100 Registered Tons, 14 nominal H. P., in very good condition and working order. For terms and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co., Apollo House.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

(WATSON'S BUILDING,)

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill.

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.	BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.	TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.	TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.

Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.

TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

The terms of the charges are reduced.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Points.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of MESSRS. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRTMAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,

UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF

F. ASQUITH,

(Five years with Badham & Co.),

INVITE attention to their choice STOCK, which is constantly receiving additions by Mail and Canal Steamers.

The Goods being specially manufactured to their Order will be found to offer the great advantage of being thoroughly suited to this climate.

Catalogues forwarded on application with instructions for self-measurement, and their Liberal system for dealing with prompt Cash purchasers.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

		Cash.	Credit.
Gent's Overland Trunks, Best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The correct height for Cabin	30 inches.	25 0	28 0
	33 „ ...	28 0	32 0
Ladies' with Tray, light and strong Folding, Division for Millinery, and upper compartment, the best made ...	36 inches.	45 0	50 0
Portmanteaus to fit under Railway seat, Brown Leather, Wide and Flat, with strong brass lever Locks, Shirt Case, &c. A very serviceable article ...	24 „ ...	23 8	26 0
	27 „ ...	25 0	28 8
Hand Bags, Black Best Hide, Strong Brass Tumbler Locks, lined throughout with Linen		10 0	11 8
		13 8	15 0
Courier Bags, with Shoulder Strap, Morocco Leather, Outside Pocket, Spring Fastening patent Lock, &c.		6 8	7 8
		7 8	8 8
		9 0	10 0
Rug Straps, best Brown Leather with connecting Handles...		2 0	2 4
Soiled Linen Bags, made of best Canvas, Strong Locks, and Leather Straps ...		4 12	5 8
		5 12	6 8
Rugs, pure Alpaca, very soft and light, neat Colors, full size... ...		12 8	14 0
		16 8	18 8
Blankets, Scarlet, Real Whitney, full size, per pair...		22 0	25 0
Travelling Pillows, large and small		2 0	2 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SHIRTS.

FITTING WITH EASE AND PRECISION.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Long Cloth, Cambric Fronts, &c., six for ...		22 8	25 8
Fine Long Cloth—Linen Fronts, &c. ...		28 0	31 0
Best—French printed Cambric Collars attached.		28 0	31 8
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts ...		7 0	8 0
Oxford Cloth. This comfortable and absorbing material is highly in favour with those actively engaged	each	6 8	7 8
	six for	37 0	42 8
Silk and Wool. The best and Thinnest made, thoroughly Shrunk in a variety of plain colors and neat Fancy Stripes.	each	9 0	10 0
	six for	52 0	58 0
Spun Silk—Wove Colors. The best quality made	each	11 8	13 0
	six for	67 0	75 0
Flannel—Pure Wool, Plain and Fancy Colors, thoroughly shrunk ...	each	8 8	9 8
	six for	49 0	56 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT MAKERS,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR HOSIERY.

BEST DERBY MANUFACTURE.

GENT.'S COTTON SOCKS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Half Dressed, a strong useful Sock...	11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	13 8
Dressed, with Fancy Stripes	14 8	16 8
Fine, Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
Superfine ditto	18 8	21 0
Balbriggan, "Real"	25 0	29 0

GENT.'S REAL MERINO SOCKS.

Pure, Shrinkless, and perfectly Soft.

Plain Colours	14 8	16 8
Superfine Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
Extra Fine Fancy Stripes	18 8	21 0
Ditto ditto	21 0	24 0

KNICKERBOCKERS FOR SPORTSMEN.

Ribbed Merino, specially manufactured for India	4 12	5 12
Cotton Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 2

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

COLLARS.

BEST THREE-FOLD LINEN.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
West End...	6 0	7 0
Shakspeare	6 0	7 0
Dux	6 0	7 0
Pall Mall	6 0	7 0
With Tie attached, West End	6 8	7 8
With Tie attached, Dux	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT, BOMBAY.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co.,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English Prices for Ready Money.

N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied with a remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

	Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits... ...	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair ...	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets ...	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats ...	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair ...	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12
Indian Sleeping Suits	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts...	18 „
Flannel Shirts	6 each.
Indian Shirts	6 „
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	8 „
Linen Collars 3 fold, any shape	6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets	15 each.

Helmets and Hats, in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address,

N. KHYRAZ AND COMPANY,

No. 13, MEDOW STREET.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY. W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE SOVEREIGN BOOT

(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,

207 and 208 Oxford Street, W. London,

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen, universally

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

Prime York Hams, in Canvas.
Wiltshire Bacon, in do.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Stilton Cheese.
Dutch Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.
Cheshire Cheese.
Bath Chaps, in Canvas.
Ox Tongues, in do.
French Butter.
Epp's prepared Cocoa.

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

OILMANSTORES.

Of every description supplied.

J. NEUBERG.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS FOR

Oilmanstores,
Bass's Beer,
Guinness's Stout,
Claret, Sherry, Portwine,
Cognac Vieux, Champagne,
Trichinopoly Cheroots,
Pondicherry do.,
Burmah do.,
Enamelled Iron Ware,
Table Cloths, &c.,
&c., &c., &c.,

promptly attended to. J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED,

Country-made Table Cloths,
Napkins,
Towels,

of a great variety of sizes. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.

Thos. Bears' Tobacco, in ½ lb. Tins.
Gold Leaf Honey Dew Cavendish, in Cases of 18 lbs. each.

Meerschaum Pipes and Cheroot-holders.

Tobacco Pouches.

J. NEUBERG.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT & COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.

See that it bears the signature of

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making

CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on

CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete ... Rs. 40
Pull-up / Self-acting — Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover ... 25
Sieves for ditto ... 3

SOLE AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

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T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

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HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to perform for a term of one to three years.

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MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

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P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, Meadow Street, Bombay,

1, East Street, Poona.

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, that they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other Necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 21, MEDOW STREET

(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

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Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repair of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet the approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
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Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
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Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
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Portland Cement.
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Wire Netting.

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Patent Water Closets.
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Belting of sizes.
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Paper for Mill use.
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Fire Bricks.
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N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

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MARMALADE, IN TINS,

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